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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FOREIGN.

The English Poor.

COMMISSIONERS TO WASHINGTON

The French Assembly.

ANOTHER WAR PROBABLE.

Popularity of Thiers.

THE ELECTIONS.

ENGLAND.

HOUSES FOR THE POOR.

LONDON, August 1.—The block of dwellings built from the fund donated to the London poor by George Peabody, was formally opened to-day. It is situated at the lower end of the Black Friars road, and has been named Peabody Square. The houses afford accommodations for 320 tenants, and have been all taken at rents varying from half a crown a week for one room, to five shillings for three.

CHOLERA.

There is a growing uneasiness in the public mind over the fact that cholera has raged for two years in Russia as a terrible scourge. It has not yet found the frontier, and a close watch has been instituted to prevent its progress. Apprehension exists that, it not having advanced upon Germany the usual way it has approached heretofore, it may not now come by way of the sea, and the Government has prescribed regulations to be forced upon all ships from Baltic ports. There have been recently some cases at Hull, which is on the route of emigrants from North Germany to America.

TALK OF ANOTHER WAR.

A dispatch dated Rome, July 31st, says: There is great excitement here over a vote in the French Assembly, on the position of the Pope. The journals regard war with France as probable, and accuse the Ministry of betraying the country. The *Gazette* says that the Government should not have gone to Rome, but having gone must stay, though dark clouds should envelope the political horizon.

COMMISSIONER TO WASHINGTON.

The Aldermen of London are considering the subject of the journey of Russell Ganney, Recorder of the city, to the United States in the capacity of Commissioner under the treaty of Washington.

UNITED STATES WAR SHIPS.

The United States ships of war, Frankl in and Juniata, are at Southampton.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur will shortly be created Duke of Connaught.

THE MEETING IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

LONDON, August 1.—It appears that most extreme precautions were taken by the government against yesterday's demonstrations in Trafalgar Square of the opponents of the annuity to Prince Arthur. Large bodies of troops were held in readiness to meet any disturbance of the peace, but the supply of police was able to control the disorderly element, and the services of the military were not required.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

LONDON, August 1.—The Aldermen met at Guild Hall to-day, and unanimously acquiesced in the request made by the Home Secretary that they would grant Recorder Guerney six months' leave of absence. A Deputy Recorder was appointed to serve as Recorder for the period. The Board, in taking this action, paid a hearty compliment to Guerney for the great ability with which he has discharged the duties of his office.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S ANNUITY.

The bill providing for an annuity of 15,000 pounds per annum to Prince Arthur having passed both Houses of Parliament, has to-day received the assent of the Queen.

THE CHOLERA.

But one case of cholera has yet been reported in England. At Hull the authorities have taken such steps as will, it is hoped, entirely localize the disease.

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

Marshal Bazaine is in London.

DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH.

LONDON, August 1.—The Duke of Buccleugh is ill and will not be able to preside at the centenary of Sir Walter Scott.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, August 1.—Arrived—Siberia, from Boston.

MOVILLE, August 1.—Arrived—Corinthian, from Quebec.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 1.—Arrived—Baltimore, from Baltimore.

FRANCE.

THIERS POPULAR.

PARIS, August 1.—Several deputies to the Assembly have received urgent communications from large numbers of their constituents expressive of a desire that they cast their votes for a prolongation of the term of office of M. Thiers as chief of executive power.

THE LATE EXPLOSION.

The *Official Journal* to-day announces as a result of the rigid inquiry into the explosion of the Government powder works at Vincennes, that it is fully proved that the cause of the event was purely accidental.

CHOLERA.

Cholera has appeared in the south of France. Measures have been adopted to, if possible, to prevent the spread of the disease.

LEGATIONS SUPPRESSED.

The French Legation at Dresden, Darmstadt, Hamburg and Weimar have been suppressed.

THE COMMUNIST TRIALS.

PARIS, August 1.—The Communist prisoners were notified yesterday that their cases would come up for trial, but no date was fixed.

TO RESUME PRACTICE.

Jules Favre appeared to-day in his barrister's robes at the Palace of Justice. He intends to resume active practice at the bar.

THE ELECTIONS.

STRASBURG, via BERLIN, August 1.—In only a few places in Alsace and Lorraine have municipal elections been declared void, in consequence of the abstention from voting. The French party was successful at Metz and the Liberals and Moderates elected their ticket.

BELFORT, via BERLIN, August 1.—The policy of abstention has defeated the elections in the Upper Rhine Department and only a few candidates have been elected in the Lower Rhine Department.

IRELAND.

THE ROYAL VISITORS.

DUBLIN, August 1.—The Prince of Wales presided at the banquet of the Agricultural Society to-night. On presenting a toast to the Queen and Royal family, His Royal Highness expressed the hope that the Queen would soon visit Ireland, and defended his brother from a charge of uselessness. Prince Arthur responded in the Irish. He protested against his losing interest in Ireland's welfare, which he declared was engraved on his heart, and predicted a prosperous future for the country. The Princess Louise, in reply to a petition from the Irish Amnesty Committee, says it would be impossible for her to interfere for the release of the Fenian prisoners, and question of pardon must be left with the government.

HALIFAX, N. S.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

HALIFAX, August 1.—Governor Robinson, of Prince Edward's Island, has replied to the memorial of the opposition members who prayed for a special session to consider the Washington Treaty. He says a special session is unnecessary; that the arrangement made between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States to have the treaty go into operation at once is concurred in by his Government.

STEAMER ARRIVED.

The Royal Mail steamer Delta, from Bermuda, arrived last evening, bringing intelligence of a fire at Point A. Petri, Guadaloupe, on the 18th inst. Nearly the whole town was destroyed and 30,000 persons left without shelter. The only buildings that escaped were the church, theatre, Tribunal building and the hospital. Many wharves were burned, and sugar ready for shipping destroyed. The fire commenced in the middle of the town, and the wind being very high, the flames spread in all directions. The town was rebuilt intirely of wood after its destruction by an earthquake in 1843. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

PORTO RICO.

RIOT.

PORTO RICO, July 27.—A riot occurred in the capital on the 25th during the performance of some music in the public square. The negroes threw stones at the soldiers, who then drew their sabres and charged, killing two. Two of the soldiers were badly wounded. One negro is expected to be shot next week. The Captain General has proclaimed martial law, and the troops patrolled the streets and searched houses for arms. These demonstrations are the result of the late election. Everything is again tranquil, but martial law is continued. There is a rumor current of a disturbance in Mayaguz.

VENEZUELA.

THE REVOLUTION.

CARACCAS, July 22.—The revolutionists continue in possession of Barcelona, and Guzman is preparing to attack them. A Dutch schooner succeeded in landing a cargo of arms for the revolutionists, and they obtained them. Pulgar favors Guzman, and is giving him material support.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

The Archbishop of Caraccas, who was banished, has been permitted to return. The Government of Cunaco has prohibited the shipment of arms to Venezuela.

ST. THOMAS.

INTRODUCING REFORMS.

ST. THOMAS, July 28.—Governor Bule is introducing reforms into both the civil and military departments of the Government. Armament of troops is being changed, guns in the forts increased, and the police system improved.

The Next Great War.

Are war clouds again gathering in the East? The note of warning is sounded in the Edinburgh *Review*. "A struggle is impending between Russia and Austria; it is inevitable sooner or later; it cannot be averted." So alarming a prediction will certainly divert attention from France and Germany to the movements of those two Eastern powers. Both have been actively engaged in the reorganization of their armies; and though Russia has had the advantage of time, the declaration made by the Austrian War Minister this week as to the colossal army which under the new military system, he could place in the field, was not without significance and purpose. Austria, however, clearly meditates no aggression, not even upon her late assailants, Germany and Italy, still less on Russia. Whence then the danger? "Russia makes no secret of her desire to encroach on her neighbor and expand her influence abroad by force of arms, to make use of a propaganda for this purpose, founded on a theory of race, to array the Sclave against the Magyar and the Austrian." Russia, according to the same authority, has resolved upon a campaign wholly different from that which culminated in the Crimean disaster. The opening of the Black Sea to her fleet is a feint, or almost a strategic operation, to divert attention from the grand fortified quadrilateral in Poland, whence, on the completion of the Russian scheme of military reorganization, Russian generals are "to advance on Central Europe without risk to the internal peace of the country," thus bringing into practical realization the assertion that "the Eastern question can alone be solved at Vienna in a Russian sense." Are Russian intentions here belied? Too many facts combine in support of these conclusions to remove all distrust. The Porte, for the moment, is in favor at St. Petersburgh, because Turkey is not first to be assailed, and a Turco-Austrian alliance —alliances being the great dread of the Czar—might interpose an impassable barrie to the Russian advance. Germany is soothed by the presence of the Czar at Ems. England is ignored. Yet Russian generals are unostentatiously manœuvring their 650,000 men on the western border, whilst Russian statesmen are exerting their utmost to avert a combination of powers against their designs, and to extinguish in the western states the embers of an Eastern policy which was doomed by the crowning humiliation of the Black Sea Conference.

The Bazeilles Massacre.

It may be remembered that during the Franco-German war, considerable feeling was expressed in reference to the alleged unjustifiable cruelties exercised by the troops of the First Bavaria Army corps and the eighth Prussian Infantry Division, upon the inhabitants of the French village of Bazeilles. It was asserted, that on September 1st, 1870, the German troops had set fire to the village in order to punish the inhabitants for taking part in the defense, and that out of two thousand persons only three hundred had escaped. It was also asserted that the women and children had taken refuge in the cellars and had been burned alive, and that the Bavarians had driven whole families back into the flames, and shot women found trying to escape. General Von Der Tann, the commander-in-chief of the Bavarian army, has recently written a letter, stating that since the conclusion of peace he has obtained information from the French authorities, and particularly from the Mayor of Bazeilles, in reference to the particulars of the fight, and that upon their testimony he is justified in asserting that above report is positively untrue. According to the French official accounts, it appears that the thirty-nine was the total number of killed, wounded and missing inhabitants of Bazeilles. These include two bedridden women, three men and three children, who were burned and suffocated, besides one woman and thirty men killed and wounded during the two days' fight of August 31st and September 1st; when the greater part of the village was burned, having been set fire to by the mutual and continuous cannonading of the French and German armies. General Von Der Tann says that in the street and house fighting of six hours with the Twelfth French Army Corps he lost two thousand men. It is also stated that after the battle, about one hundred and fifty out of 2048 inhabitants of Bazeilles died from diseases caused by extreme want and misery.

Trained Nurses.

There is an institution on Henrietta street, London, the object of which is to train nurses. Nearly ten years ago a London doctor, weary of the ignorance, cupidity, and general incompetence of the untrained nurses of the sick, bethought him of a plan by which skilled nursing should be as easily procurable as professional advice. Hence the General Nursing Institute, from which nurses may be obtained at a moments notice, and where, telegraphed for from a distant province or county, they are despatched by the next train. A merchant's wife at San Francisco has recently had a monthly nurse sent out to her from Henrietta street; and there is scarcely a country in Europe with which the institution is not in communication. The San Francisco nurse (says the *Daily News*) will return to England with her employer and the baby after the interesting event, and in all cases the attendants despatched from Henrietta street, have a permanent home there. Their service to the institute is continuous, and so is their pay. The public deal with the institute, not with the nurses, and have the guarantee of the former.

No nurse is admitted into the institute until after searching investigations have been made as to her private character, and until she has satisfied the medical director concerning her skilled knowledge. A good nurse is necessarily a kind good woman, but many kind good women make shockingly bad nurses. No amount of willingness, self-denial, patience or sweet-temper is allowed to condone a lack of hospital training, and the medical and surgical examination all nurses must pass before they are placed on the establishment at Henrietta street is more than a sufficient guarantee of their technical knowledge.

EXPLOSION.

Investigation Ordered.

CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.

Dragging for Bodies.

NEW YORK, August 1, 1871.

THE VICTIMS.

Up to one o'clock this morning the victims of the recent explosion numbered seventy-two. A dozen of the wounded were not expected to live from one moment to another. All the bodies have been recognized but two. A chubby baby, about nine months old, awaits a claimant. It is not seriously injured. Over eighty of the wounded remain at Bellevue. Probably fifty-four more are scattered about in private houses in this city and Brooklyn. Up to a late hour last evening, the Battery grounds and all the neighboring streets were thronged with men, women and children.

GREAT ANXIETY.

The arrival of the Staten Island boat, the sister boat of the Westfield, was watched with interest. She was loaded with passengers who eagerly crowded to the side of the boat to catch a glimpse of the scene of the great catastrophe. The boats crossing to Hamilton Ferry were also crowded, and the sad faces of passengers plainly evinced the anxiety of all. Some of the friends of those who have not been found congregated on the wharf, anxiously watching the dredgers until the gun from Bedloes Island had just sounded across the water, when several boatmen congregated around the end of the piers, and eyes were strained, and all anxiously watched the men in the boats steady pulling at the ropes, which, after all, proved to be caught in a mass of old ropes. As darkness set in the crowd gradually diminished and the divers ceased to make their journeys, but the dredgers worked up to a late hour.

CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.

The terrible conviction is settling itself upon the populace that the holocaust is yet more awful than has even been suspected. Several more bodies have been taken out of the water this morning, making ninety-seven the total of bodies already discovered. It is said by those best informed that the number of injured will exceed two hundred. The Secretary of the Staten Island Ferry Company stated yesterday, that it was as yet impossible to account for the accident. The Inspector of the county rigidly cross examined the engineer and fireman, and the captain and pilot, and he cannot attach the slightest blame to any of the three officers. This statement, however, may be taken for what it is worth. As regards the engineer, an allowance of steam pressure, according to the Government certificate, is twenty-five pounds to the square inch. The prevent accidents the Government compels the use of what is termed a locked safety valve, which is only accessible to Government Inspectors. At a pressure of twenty seven pounds to the square inch, the danger is supposed to have begun, and the valve automatically opens. The engineer admits that the steam had just begun to escape through this valve at the time of the explosion, thus indicating and admitting the fact that he did not previously know the amount of pressure of steam, and that he had neglected his engine. Had the boiler been a sound one, it would doubtless have resisted the pressure until the safety valve relieved it, but the boiler was a patched one, and that one is the weak spot—the man-hole—through which engineers enter boilers to clean them out. That the boiler was unsound at the break there can be but little doubt, for it was on the representation to that effect of several gentlemen at the barge office, with reference to a piece that was blown on the dock, that made Inspector Watkinson see the piece and carry it off to the police headquarters. Thomas F. Powers, Brooklyn Boiler Inspector, yesterday examined the boiler of the Westfield, and says The explosion, in my opinion, occurred from over pressure of steam, as there is no appearance of low water. But on the contrary there is every evidence of there having been plenty of water in the boiler.

THE NUMBER KILLED.

The *World* publishes the names of seventy-one killed by the explosion, and says there are eight bodies unknown.

The *Herald* gives the number of killed even greater, and the names of one hundred and twenty-seven injured are also published. The majority of the killed and wounded are from this city, Brooklyn and Staten Island. Many more bodies will be taken out of the water, and of course there are others who will never be found. The most painful feature after the tragedy is the appearance of hundreds of anxious and half-crazed people at the hospitals and station houses, inquiring after their missing friends and relatives One poor fellow, Michael Finley, who lost his wife and child by the explosion, has gone mad, and attempted yesterday to commit suicide by throwing himself into the East river.

EXAMINATION ORDERED.

Inspectors Matthews and Boole will commence an examination to-day, at their office, No. 23 Pine street, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Captain Belknap, United States Supervising Inspector of Steamboats, received a telegram from Secretary Boutwell directing him to make a most searching investigation into the cause of the explosion, and report the result of his investigation to him.

THE INQUESTS.

Coroner Keenan will, in performing his duty, adopt the following procedure: In order to save unnecessary trouble and wasting of time, separate inquests will not be held in each. As the bodies are identified certificates of burial permits will be granted to relatives or friends who identify the remains, and then in about a week's time a grand inquest will be held on all the victims.

INQUIRY INTO THE AFFAIR.

Coroner Keenan will make a most searching inquiry into the cause of the late explosion. Expert machinists will be examined regarding to the condition of the boiler and the probable cause the explosion. The engineer of the Westfield will also be examined at length, and no effort will be spared to place the responsibility of the disaster where it really belongs.

AT THE HOSPITALS

Only two victims of the late boiler explosion remain at the Centre Street Hospital—Patrick Buckley and a little girl seven years of age. The latter was identified this morning as the child of Jewish parents named Leiderhoff, who resided at 151 Thompson street. The parents are among the wounded at Bellevue. Her sisters Anna and Lenore were killed. Only slight hopes for the recovery of Patrick Buckley are entertained.

DRAGGING FOR BODIES.

The dragging for bodies at the scene of the late explosion was resumed at daybreak, but up to this time only three additional ones have been found. The excitement at the scene of disaster is intense.

LATEST REPORT.

The latest reports place the killed by the Westfield explosion at seventy-five and the wounded at about one hundred and fifty. United States Commissioners Belknap and Lowe have been busily engaged all day making arrangements for a thorough investigation into the cause which led to the explosion. They are determined to make a full and searching inquiry, and elicit such facts as will disclose where the negligence or culpability existed. For this reason numerous witnesses have been summoned to testify in the case, and the probability is that the investigation will commence to-morrow.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Curious Phenomenon.

CONCORD, August 1.—A very curious phenomenon was witnessed on Lake Winnepeesogee Sunday afternoon by two men, anchored off Rattle Snake Island in a small boat. There was scarcely a breath of air stirring, and the surface of the lake was unaffected by even a ripple. When in the central of the lake they suddenly appeared to sink down, and immediately following three large waves—the largest over five feet in height—dashed over the rocks of the Island, for a moment threatening the destruction of the boats.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

The Public Debt.

MONTHLY STATEMENT.

Return of the President.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

A Cabinet Meeting.

MR. BRENOT APPOINTED.

Ku Klux Testimony.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1871.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The monthly statement of the public debt, just issued, shows a reduction during the month of July of $8,700,000.

DEBT STATEMENT.

Debt bearing coin interest	$ 1,883,751,650
Accrued interest	29,397,707
Debt bearing currency interest	44,978,000
Interest	252,862
Matured debt	1,910,142
Interest	312,429
Debt bearing no interest	414,647,813
Unclaimed interest	11,263
Total debt	$ 2,345,285,605
Interest	29,054,280
Cash in Treasury, coin	83,742,719
Currency	8,168,316
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,253,374,570
Decrease during July	8,701,976
Decrease since March 1, 1871	37,379,988
Decrease since March 1, 1870	24,154,401
Pacific Railroad Bonds outstanding	64,518,512
Accrued interest on same not yet paid	6,323,094
Interest paid by the United States amounts to	12,692,475
Of which has been repaid by the transportation of mails	3,063,865
Total Bonds purchased, cancelled and destroyed	217,792,350
Which cost in currency	243,908,807
Matured Bonds cancelled and destroyed	6,973,000

OFFICIAL VISITORS.

At nine o'clock the Italian Minister called and had an interview with the President, the former communicating to the latter the fact of the removal of the seat of the Government to Rome. The Minister was in full court costume. At noon the new German Minister, Schlozer, accompanied by Baron Alvensleben, and an attache of the Legation, repaired to the Executive Mansion. Secretary Fish arrived, and the President soon after joined the party, when the Secretary presented the new Minister to the President. The customary speeches of reciprocal good feeling and national friendship were made. The new Minister and his German companion were in full Court costume. After the distinguished visitors retired, a Cabinet meeting was held, at which all the heads of Departments, excepting the Postmaster General, were present.

Mr. Henry Westenberg, the new minister from the Netherlands, also presented his credentials, and was formally received by the President with the usual exchange of congratulations and good wishes.

STATEMENTS DENIED.

Judge Van Trump, of the Ku Kluk sub-Committee, authorizes the statement that the recently published reports of the results of the committee's investigations in South Carolina, are untrue in many essential particulars, and a perversion of facts in others, evidently colored for the purpose of producing a partizan and false impression. The testimony shows that there are four counties, Laurens, Chester, York and Spartansburg, where have been acts of violence, as the Ku Kluk Committed many outrages. The testimony given by the negroes was of the lowest kind, and utterly unworthy belief. They were attracted by a fee of two dollars per diem, and in many cases were evidently drilled for the occasion. At Spartansburg number of them were congregated in the postoffice, while waiting to be called as witnesses, and doubtless learned the lesson which was afterwards rehearsed, substantially in the same words as the various negroes who pretended to have been punished. But one of them was stripped and one white man at Columbia while claiming refuge on account of the terror, was holding office then at the expense of the State. His fictitious wounds had been healed with that plaster. In a Radical statement it is broadly alleged that ten negroes were taken from jail in York and murdered by an armed band. But the facts connected with this transaction are unintentionally suppressed for effect. These were as follows: A company of twenty-five armed negroes appeared in that neighborhood and openly announced their intention to shoot the first white man. Soon after a draymen named Stevens, with one arm, who was universally regarded as a worthy and amiable man, was driving along the road with a barrel of whisky kept in his cart. He was stopped by the band of ruffians and the whisky demanded. He told them it was not his property but gave them a flask of whisky and and started again. After going a short distance the negroes fired at his cart and struck it in several places. A man who had joined Stevens on the road fled for his life, and he himself seeing armed negroes in pursuit abandoned the cart and sought refuge in a neighboring cabin. He was followed by the wreckers, and against the efforts of a negro woman, whose humble home the gang had sought, and his own, he was dragged out. After drawing lots, five of them took him into the woods and riddled his body. The perpetrators of this outrage were arrested and put in the Chester jail, but before being secured, they killed the Deputy Sheriff, Smith, who served the process. Suddenly a negro came from Columbia with what purported to be a writ of habeas corpus from the Radical Judge Thomas, at Columbia, but it was attested in no proper form. The Sheriff called into council leading lawyers, in order to determine what course to pursue in regard to this informal and irregular requisition, which bore no evidence of genuineness, and came in an envelope of Adams' Express Company. Meantime the news spread, and the Vigilance Committee was roused into indignation, and knowing how Governor Scott had pardoned the worst criminals by hundreds, and believing it to be a trick to carry off the murderers, they determined to administer stern justice themselves, by making an example to check outlawry. They took the prisoners out of jail by force and executed them summarily. One of the number was released by the declaration of a white man that he was believed to be innocent of the atrocious crime of which the others were guilty. While this act of vengeance is deprecated, the extraordinary provocation and alarm, created by the armed blacks, as well as their violence, must be considered in connection with it. There are other statements that might be exposed with equal effect, but this illustration is sufficient for present purposes. One of the principal witnesses, named Owen, on cross examination, admitted himself a thief. Congressman Wallace, who was elected first by the House of Representatives, and then by stuffed ballots in the district, with 5,000 Democratic majority, followed the Committee everywhere, and was one of the active managers in getting up the testimony of the affair in which he figured at Spartansburg, which was telegraphed all over the country as a gross outrage, exhibits the purpose to magnify and exaggerate the most insignificant incidents for political effect. He was seated next to Mr. Stevenson, of the committee at the hotel table, when a man named, Berry who formerly had a feud with Wallace, entered in a state of intoxication. Discovering his old enemy, he seized a pitcher of milk and threw it at him, whereupon Wallace drew a revolver, and would have fired but for the interruption of those present. This was the extent of that outrage of Berry, who had sought to make every atonement, as the citizens did who were injured by his reckless conduct. There is no political feeling of any kind in the unfortunate disturbances which have occurred in these few counties of South Carolina. They result from mal-administration, corruption, carpet-baggism and especially among the poor laboring white men for wicked purposes on the part of the authorities and the Legislature, to assert black supremacy and to degrade them with negro rule. This is with them perhaps a real and most serious difficulty. It is a question of race, which, as South Carolina is now administered and sustained by Federal power, threatens the gravest consequences. The white mechanic and laborer, when he finds the worst crime protected and pardoned, the law an engine of persecution and political power, abused in order to oppress him with negro domination, and to outrage his wife and children, will resist, be the sacrifice what it may. He must be uneducated and plain, but he is still an American, and proud of his race.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has varied but little at the Pacific and Rocky mountain stations since Monday afternoon. It remains low from Lake Huron to the Mississippi and westward. Rainy and threatening weather has prevailed to-day on the coast of Texas, as well as from Missouri to Wisconsin. The barometer has risen from Pennsylvania northward and eastward. The temperature has risen slightly in the interior, but elsewhere is not materially changed except at a few isolated spots. Cloudy and threatening weather is reported this afternoon from Kentucky west and and from North Carolina to New Jersey, as also in northern Ohio. Rain has been reported since Monday from Virginia to Massachusetts, and local rains from Michigan to Minnesota. A low barometer will probably continue in Iowa, and local storms are probable to-day from Missouri northward. Similar storms of larger dimensions are probable now, extending from Virginia to Ohio northwestward. No important general change in the weather is indicated for Wednesday.

THE INDIANS.

Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Davis, commanding at Camp Supply, Indian Territory, under date July 14, says: "The Arrapaha nation, except a small band under Big Mouth, are encamped within twenty-five miles of this point, on the north fork of the Canadian river. The Cheyennes, with the Apaches of the plains, are encamped fourteen miles above me, on Wolf Creek. The Kiowas, together with a hundred lodges of Comanches, are encamped about one hundred miles south of me, on the tributaries of the Washeta. I shall endeavor to keep the Cheyennes and Arrapahas from contact with the Kiowas, as well as I can with the small force at my disposal." Lieutenant General Sheridan endorses this letter as follows: "The Indians named within have always had such contempt for the cowardly Kiowas, that it will not be hard to maintain non-intercourse between them."

PITTSBURGHER APPOINTED.

The President to-day appointed Felix R. Brunot, of Pittsburgh, Indian Commissioner, and thereby he believes he will soon settle the differences between Secretary Boutwell and Commissioner Pleasonton, which were fully discussed in the Cabinet meeting to-day, by the appointment of J. W. Dougiass, now first Deputy Commissioner, to succeed General Pleasonton. Several important decisions of public business were also made to-day, which will soon be announced, and other matters of routine, all that required the special attention of the President, were transacted.

APPOINTMENT TO BE TENDERED.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day it was decided to tender to Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, the appointment of arbitrator on the part of the United States, to meet at Geneva, Switzerland, with those of other nations, for a settlement of the Alabama claims, as provided in the Treaty of Washington.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The President to-day appointed as postmasters, C. M. Hamilton, Jacksonville, Fla., Samuel Wakefield, New Iberia, La.; Albert Towle, Pebrica, Neb.; Joseph D. Treat, Elko, Nevada, and James S. Clarkson, Des Moines, Iowa.

FINANCIAL.

The amount of National Bank circulation issued during July last, under the act of July 12th, 1870, was $2,781,300. A like amount of three per cent. certificates will be withdrawn from the market and retired.

THE PRESIDENT.

President Grant, accompanied by General Porter, arrived this morning on the early train.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Mrs. W. Rex and Miss Lillie Ulric, of Philsdelphia, were drowned at Renova, Pa., yesterday, by the upsetting of a boat.

—The United States steamer Congress, with coal and provisions for Captain Hall's exploring steamer Polaris, touched at St. Johns, N. F., yesterday.

—The Railroad Hotel stable in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa., was set on fire Monday night, and destroyed. Loss $15,000. The property was insured.

—A terrific thunder storm passed over Haverhill, Mass., and vicinity Monday afternoon. Four barns were struck by lightning and several valuable horses perished.

The examination of Daniels, one of the Meard lynchers, was had before Judge Puterbaugh, at Peoria, Ills., yesterday. Daniels was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000.

—An unknown body floated ashore at Milwaukee yesterday, supposed to be the young man who committed suicide by shooting himself while out in a boat alone last April.

—A dispatch from Milwaukee says: The propeller St. Louis, reports that the schooner J. L. Newhouse is scuttled and on fire off Grand Traverse bay. She was loaded with wood.

—The eleventh session of the American Dental Association commenced at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., yesterday morning. W. J. Morgan, of Nashville, Tenn., presiding. Forty-five members were in attendance.

—On Sunday, three miles east of Richmond, Ind., the body of an aged man was found in a wood-house attached to the public school building, in an advanced stage of decomposition. There was nothing that could lead to his identification.

—At Rochester, N. Y., at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the building between Crouch's steam saw mill and Lave roft's planing mill. The loss amounts to about $40,000; partially insured. One of the steam fire engines belonging to the city was partially destroyed.

Mrs. N. J. Saviers, of Carson, Nevada, arrived at Stockton, Cal., Monday night, and found her husband at a hotel, stopping with another woman. She went to the room and shot the woman three times with a revolver, inflicting mortal wounds. She was arrested with her husband and placed in jail

—The German National Teachers' Convention, at Cincinnati, spent yesterday reading various papers. Among others was that of H. Doerman, of Cincinnati, on the Emancipation of the schools from political influence," and F. Thurm, of Williamsburg, N. Y., on "Reasons for German American schools."

—The Eighth University Convention met at Albany, N. Y., yesterday. President Barnard, of Columbia College, read as able and interesting paper in favor of a metric system of weights and measures The paper was briefly discussed by Prof. Charles Davis, Samuel B. Ruggles, and Prof. Hough, in opposition to any change.

—The corporation of the University of Vermont has voted to admit women to the University under rules to be hereafter presented by the Factulty. To day in addition to the usual exercises on commencement day, Prof. M. H. Buckman will be inaugurated President of the University. Yesterday afternoon an address was delivered before the alumni by Z. K. Paugharn, of Jersey City, N. J.

Born on the Rail.

LEAVENWORTH, August 1.—A lady gave birth to a healthy male child in the saloon of a passenger car on the Kansas Pacific Railroad yesterday. The infant was found between the rails by the conductor of the construction train, who wrapped the little screamer in his shirt, backed his train to Topeka and delivered the infant to its mother. The lady says the event was unexpected, and supposing the child to be killed, said nothing of it, the conductor attributing her illness to other causes.

NEW YORK.

Examination of Railroad Books—Report Denied—Railway Sold—Prisoners Escaped.

NEW YORK, August 1, 1871.

EXAMINATION OF RAILROAD BOOKS.

A Washington dispatch states that it is understood that an examination of the Central Railroad books is proceeding to determine how much tax shall be paid on the scrip dividend, on the basis of settlement agreed to, and what amount of the original assessment shall be abated by so much as was based upon the earnings of the road before the law went into effect. How much progress has been made is not known, nor how long it will take to complete the examination.

REPORT DENIED.

The report of the arrest of a lady at London, Ohio, is discredited and contradicted here. No such arrest, indictment or affidavit has been made. The whole story is a malicious invention and forgery.

RAILWAY SOLD.

The Staten Island Shore Railroad property, stables, cars, tracks, &c., were sold at auction to-day to James Moore, Civil Engineer of the New Jersey Central Railroad, for thirty-one thousand dollars.

ESCAPED.

McAlpine, referee in the Collins-Edwards prize fight, and who was sent to Blackwell's Island for a short term, escaped to-day.

COLUMBUS, O.

Supposed Poisoning.

COLUMBUS, August 1.—Some three or four years ago Peter Buffingborger, an old and respected citizen of London, Ohio, died under circumstances that led many of his friends to believe that he had been slowly poisoned by his wife Angelina, to whom he had been but shortly married. Buffingborger was very wealthy, and it is supposed that her object was to obtain possession of his property and share it with a man named Colburn, with whom she was on terms of improper intimacy. The matter was allowed to rest until recently, when the body was exhumed, and the stomach, which was found to be in a good state of preservation, was submitted to a chemical analysis, and the presence of arsenic was discovered. On Saturday last a warrant was issued for the arrest of Angelina, who in the meantime had married Colburn. It is reported that she has been arrested and will be brought to Ohio for trial for murder. Colburn is now engaged in the banking business in New York. The capital is supposed to have been furnished from Buffingborger's estate.

ST. LOUIS.

Across the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, August 1.—A party of engineers and excursionist, under charge of Chief Engineer Blinkendorf, of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, will soon start from here to examine and survey the engineering features of the route across the plains, which it is contemplated the road will take from its present terminus to Albuquerque. Capt. Gen. Pope, commanding this department, will furnish military escort to the party for protection against hostile Indians. Another party, under command of Capt. J. R. Stranaugh, start about the same time, and will survey a route to the Canadian river, about one hundred and fifty miles from the present terminus of the road.

An American Moonstone.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 29th ult. says:

A dispatch last night from our correspondent "Morgan," in Jacksonville, announces that a suit, involving probably a million of dollars, was commenced yesterday in the Morgan county Circuit Court by Rebecca W. Vail, Wm. H. Carson, Fanny Roe, Mary Baker and eight others, against Kitty Flynn, Thomas M. Carson, Thomas Roe and fourteen others.

The bill alleges that on a day too remote to be remembered with certainty, but about one hundred years ago, one Wm. Roe, of the State of Virginia, was possessed by discovery of a certain gem or precious stone, remarkable for its hardness and brilliancy, and, so far as has been tested, its characteristics are those of a diamond of the first water; that this precious stone is oval in shape and about one and a half inches in diameter one way and something greater in diameter the other way, and that it is of great value, viz: $800,000; that said stone is now in the hands of Thomas M. Carson, of Jacksonville. The plaintiffs in this great suit prays that the defendants be compelled to bring into court the precious stone, and that a receiver be appointed by the court to sell said diamond and distribute the proceeds among the heirs.

Mr. Thomas M. Carson, of this city, a plasterer and bricklayer, is heir to one-sixth part of this diamond of alleged almost fabulous value.

The character and immense value of this precious stone, as we are informed, was but recently known, although it has been in possession of Wm. Roe and heirs for over a hundred years. If a decree of the court be obtained according to the prayer of the plaintiffs in the case, that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the stone and sell it, doubtless its actual value will then be ascertained. If it really be a diamond of the first water, as all tests heretofore applied indicate, it will probably find a purchaser among the crowned heads of Europe.

Anecdote of Lincoln.

Mr. Lincoln was very fond of a game of chess, and frequently spent the evening with Judge Treat, a near neighbor, in that pastime. Upon one occasion, when little Tad was along, the quiet of the game and the loneliness of the room became too trying to his restless nature, and he interrupted the game repeatedly with "Let's go home, father." "Sit down, Tad, sit down," said Mr. Lincoln. The child kept quiet for a few minutes, but soon broke the silence again. "Presently, my son, presently," said the father. But waited as long as he could command his temper; then, starting up in a fit of impatience, he tilted the board, throwing the pieces on the floor and bringing the game to an abrupt termination. Mr. Lincoln made a stride or two with his long legs, overtook the little culprit just before he reached the front gate, gave him a partial turn-over, and raised his broad palm. "Tad," said he, "you little villain, I'm going to give you a good whipping"—then, pausing, lowering his arm, and letting the child go, he added, "that is, if you ever do it again."—*Springfield Republican.*

Litho-fracteur.

It appears that the colossal guns of Mont Valerien, and of other forts about Paris were finally and effectually destroyed, at a comparitively small cost, by means of the new litho-fracteur. The operation was conducted with complete success by an officer of engineers, Von Forster, assisted by the foreman of the dynamite and litho-facteur manufactory at Deutz, who happened to be serving at the time as a private in the German army. The charge of this operation it was found sufficient to discharge four or five pounds of the powder, placed on the top of the gun, to break and crack it in such a way as to render it useless for further military purposes. For similar cannon, not more than about two hundred pounds were found necessary to effect the object. In the case of two guns of very great size and weight only fractures were formed the whole length of the bore, but sufficient to destroy the value of the cannon

Aristocratic Engagements.

It is stated, on excellent authority, that Prince Arthur has made a proposal of marriage to Lady Rosamond Churchill, the Duke of Marlborough's daughter, but whether the affair will come off is quite another affair. The Hon. H. Carrington, brother of Lord Carrington, is engaged to a young American lady, who possesses adventitious charms in the shape of fifteen thousand dollars a year, and Miss Butler, an heiress, who hails from one of the Southern States, has been married to a brother of Lord Leigh. Miss Russell Sturgis's marriage took place with considerable *eclat* last week. As I have before stated you will see henceforward a great many links between the upper classes of England and the United States, so far as Englishmen and American women are concerned. But the converse does not hold good. American men don't care for English girls, and English girls don't care of American men.

Curious Autograph.

The *Independent* says a relic was found lately in the library of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boston. It was a copy of a scientific work by Marat—Charlotte Corday's Marat; a presentation copy to the Academy, with the autograph of the author on the fly-leaf. It was given in 1788, the year before the French Revolution set in, and five years before Charlotte Corday's dagger fixed him and herself picturesquely and endurably in the memory and the imagination of mankind. Bad as he was, he would have been lost in the bloody crowd of his companions of the Reign of Terror had it not been for the romantic self-devotion of the young Judith of that dreadful time. It may not be generally known that Marat was a voluminous writer on scientific subjects; and was one of

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.
AUDITOR GENERAL.
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL.
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.
STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.
ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN,
D. N. WHITE,
H. K. SAMPLE,
J. W. BALLANTINE,
ALEX. MILLAR.
CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH.
JAMES McGUNIGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUGH.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. S. MURRAY.

BONDS at Frankfort, 96¼c.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼@112¾.

THE Rev. Peter Cartwright, the veteran western revivalist, is lying at the point of death.

DR. DOLLINGER has been elected Rector of the University of Munich. The vote stood 54 for, to 6 against.

OUR correspondent "*Gus*" having returned from Europe, sends us a very readable letter from Newport.

THE *Post* would deeply regret if our approaching Republican Primary Meetings should be conducted in such manner as to preclude the possibility of the suspicion of fraud. The party, however, proposes to give honest nominations and the people will fall into line and award an overwhelming majority to whomsoever may find place on the Republican ticket.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* is disgusted with the effect, or rather the lack of effect, of McCook's speech. It hardly caused a ripple on the political surface. That paper advises him now to "go in stronger," and "show up in burning language" (Cooked language may be,) "the corruptions, the profligacies, the hypocrisy and the attempts of the Radicals to reach after a monarchy," etc. In other words it wants its candidate for Governor to "kick up a dust" somehow, and set the boys to hurrahing. It won't do. Democracy is dead and past redemption. It has taken its final "departure" from Ohio at least.

PARENTS cannot be too careful at this particular season of the year in watching over and guarding their tender children from the attacks of the various summer diseases. Last week out of 79 deaths reported—an unusually large mortality list for Pittsburgh—54 of the victims were under twenty years of age, and 38 under two years of age. These figures will doubtless carry alarm into households that rejoice in the possession of children, for the angel of death is busy in gathering them in. Great care should be taken of these little ones during the heated term and most especial attention should be given to their food and rainment.

THE *Post* publishes what it calls a list of the relations of the President of the United States, who are holding office. It makes the list number thirty-five. Of course from such a source, the list as published is by no means reliable or accurate; but we find upon glancing over it, that eleven of the names, although put down as office-holders, are described as not now holding but being ready and willing to hold office after the next election. Then six or seven of the others put down as office holders are officers in the army and graduates of West Point, and more than half of the remainder are not relatives at all, as for instance this, set down as No. twenty-five, "Charles Bent, Whiteside, Illinois, Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue. Not a relation at all, but appointed by Useless S. in the belief that he was a man and a brother-in-law's cousin, and named Dent. As a second-class fraud Bent is entitled to belong to the family." Or this one, numbered twenty, "Miss E. A. Magruder, President's brother-in-law's second cousin, Clerk in General Spinner's office, Treasury Department." There is no doubt that the President has appointed some few of his relatives to positions for which he considered them fit, and so little can the *Post* find of legitimate objection to this, that in the case of the President's brother for instance, it says, "Orvil Grant, President's brother, partner with the Collector of the Port at Chicago, expects something very good after the next election." This we think is sufficient to show how utterly stupid the whole thing is, so stupid in fact, that it never could have originated in the office of our sharp neighbor the *Post*.

WE have, ourselves, noticed a fact, which is spoken of at some length in the August number of *Good Health*, that is, the scarcity of good nurses. That magazine says, that while much thought and labor are expended for the purpose of enlarging woman's sphere, this field which is in a measure already open to them, remains uncultivated.

There are many diseases for which good nursing is the absolute and only requisite, and few physicians have time or inclination to devote to the details of the sick room, while the best and most devoted of friends are often without either experience or tact. Why should this be so? The question, to a certain extent, is easily answered. The profession of nurse, has most singularly gotten to be regarded as rather a degrading one, and the women who now fill its ranks are so often coarse, clumsey, disagreeable people, that nurse has become very nearly synonymous with a number of characteristics which most quiet, respectable people would like to keep out of their houses. But the demands of the profession, if they ever were on a level with these women, have long since grown far above them and nursing now requires as much refinement and almost as much skill, tact, readiness, and science as does the profession of surgery. Once all surgeons were barbers and were ranked with the servants of great establishments. Now a surgeon is a gentleman, by position at least, and there seems to be no reason why so noble and needful a profession as nursing should not be equally honored and esteemed. A good nurse would doubtless find it easy to have all of her time employed and handsomely paid for, and at the same time could have the satisfaction of feeling that she could not be employed in a truer, nobler, more womanly or more Christian occupation. We hope before very long to learn that our doctors are no longer unable to commend reliable and desirable attendants for the sick room.

THE RUMBLING thunder from the crowds of people, assembled across the water, to protest against the granting of the annuity to Prince Arthur, has an ominous sound. The masses of working people in Great Britain evidently have lost their reverence for royalty. They see their own wives and children suffering for the common necessities of life, and are obliged to plod on in a continued struggle for existence. They are forced to be up early and late, and labor and slave almost incessantly to keep soul and body together. They cannot be blamed for opposing, under such circumstances, the useless expenditures of vast fortunes annually, upon able bodied young men, simply because they belong to the Royal family. They strip the question of all its glitter, and romance, and look at it in the light of their own persons, and conditions in life. "Why should the Queen's son be supported at a vast expense, by the government, and thus be enabled to live a life of luxury, and indolent ease whilst my boys must work or starve?" A practical question, indeed, and one which may yet in its solution unsettle the Royal household, if it do not revolutionize some, or all of the old titular systems. These meetings of the *people* to protest against the illiberal policy of the aristocracy are yearly becoming more frequent, and are significant of one fact, viz.: That the masses of England are beginning to think, and compare life and privileges *there*, with those on this side of the ocean. What these meetings will result in, it is difficult to conjecture, for in the face of the loud protests uttered, comes the vote of the representatives of the people in the House of Commons, 276 *for* granting the annuity to the young Prince, and only 11 *against* it. A leader is evidently wanted in England, a Cromwell whose strength of mind and will must make itself felt before the *Vox Populi* will become the *Vox Dei*.

TAMMANY CORRUPTIONS.

The incisive probing of the festering sores on the body politic of the great city of New York, by the lancet of the New York *Times*, is attracting the attention of thoughtful men throughout the country, and it is to be hoped that the process will be continued until the foul corruption which has accumulated under Democratic rule of that city, will be fully exposed. The cool audacity of a few able unscrupulous men like Tweed, Sweeney, Connolly and Mayor Hall, who have had complete control of the city government with its immense resources, has enabled them through bribery of offices and contracts, for a few years past, to defy opposition, and to laugh to scorn all attempts to call them to account for the millions upon millions which have been corruptly filched from the tax-payers of that city. The pillaging by the Tammany Ring, has assumed such gigantic proportions, that it has become a serious question how, or by what means the city can be rescued from their insatiate grasp.

It is not only the citizens of New York who are interested in this question, but citizens of other cities, and in the several States gravely ask when will these outrages be brought to an end? What is the remedy? A great city lies helpless in the power of a few talented scoundrels through their adroit management as political leaders, of the Democratic party. Successes in scoundrelism in one party, may lead to like combinations of talented scoundrels of other political organizations, in other cities, and the poison of corruption may spread and infect our own State and national politics, until our boasted system shall become a stench in the nostrils of all honest men.

The Tammany Society is the most influential organization within the folds of the Democratic party. It controls the politics of the city and through it, the State of New York, and aspires to the control of the national organization of the Democratic party. Through the machinery of this organization the frauds committed at the polls in 1868 gave the electoral vote of New York to Seymour and Blair. No intelligent man doubts this statement. It was due to the country that the fraud should have been exposed and that the electoral vote of New York should have been challenged and thrown out. Acquiescence by the Republican party in that stupendous wrong, was a great crime against the country. The vindication of the sancity or purity of the ballot should have been asserted at whatever cost, but the excuse offered was, "that the vote of New York did not effect the result, and that Grant and Colfax were elected without it." The omission to expose the fraud, and to teach political scoundrels that an electoral vote carried by fraud could not be counted, was a great error. The assertion and vindication of the right should have been considered an imperative duty, and it is to be lamented that it was not performed at that time. Because the vote was not needed to elect Grant and Colfax was a good reason for asserting the right and refusing to countenance a fraud, and the precedent would have deterred frauds in the future. The success of this great outrage against American institutions, by corrupting the very sources of political power, has emboldened that band of intellectual scoundrels, and they now revel in the wealth which they have accumulated through their cunning and audacity. A gigantic fraud, or great theft, performed in an audacious bold manner, seems to appall and stupify the people. Fisk and Gould take possession of a great railroad, corrupt the courts and set at defiance the stock holders, who seem to be without remedy. Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly & Co., the leaders of the Democratic party, take possession of the greatest city on the continent, and in the name of Democracy, expend twenty-five millions of revenue arising from taxes per year, and plunge the city, in a little over two years, over fifty millions in debt.

The Democratic party ask the people of this country to place the affairs of this nation in the hands of such men as the Tammany Ring. Astounding audacity!

The Republican party can, with pride and satisfaction, point to the manner in which the National finances have been managed by General Grant and his Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Boutwell. We challenge a contrast. Place Governor Hoffman in the Presidential Chair, surrounded by his confederates, Tweed, Sweeny, & Co., and how long will we continue to reduce our debt?

Adopt the Democratic policy of free trade and reduce the amount which will go into the Treasury, and let the Tammany ring steal as they have stolen from the City of New York, how long would it take them to bankrupt the Treasury of the United States?

The people are seriously considering these questions. Let them ponder on them well.

Tammany defrauded the people of New York out of their electoral vote in 1868. Democracy approved of the scoundrelism, and patted Tweed, Sweeny, & Co., upon the back. The moral to be drawn is, that success in one kind of fraud and apparent approval of it, incites the perpetrators to other and more reckless schemes of rascality.

No people or party can afford to wink at or approve of rascality although it may be perpetrated by talented scoundrels.

The perpetuity of our institutions depend upon the virtue and fidelity of the people.

THE Austin (Texas) *Reformer* gives the following terrible account of the condition of the jail in that city: "The place is about sixteen feet square, a dungeon without light or ventilation. In this were huddled twenty-four men, black and white, huddled like wild beasts, some of them nude. In this den—more vile than the black hole of Calcutta—these men eat, sleep and live. Not a sign of furniture, and without anything to sleep upon except the floor, which is covered an inch deep with filth and vermin. The prisoners stated that their sufferings are terrible, oftentimes going almost crazy for water. On the 4th of July a man confined in this place, who was held only as a witness, died from confinement."

NEWPORT.

[Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEWPORT, July 28, 1871.

If a few lines from this delightful watering place would carry to you the balmy breeze the fresh (as it is called) English air, which everybody feels here, and if it could be distributed through the medium of your paper to the thousands of readers, giving to the weak—a fresh start in life and a hope that yet they have many days to stay here on earth—to the strong, a more intense feeling of vigor and health, helping them to make firmer resolves for the future. If my feeble effort will do this, the small pittance a correspondent receives will be greatly increased by the amount of good done, but I fear experience at the sea shore as in everything else, is necessary before we can thoroughly either receive, or appreciate the good

This is my first season at Newport, and I do not quite know all the nooks and corners of the place; but there is one very narrow street, Thames street, where people do shopping. I bought my bathing suit there—a fine suit—I had it embroidered and they tell me its becoming.

There are two large hotels here, perhaps more, but most of the visitors at Newport live like sensible people, in fine cottages, and instead of patronizing these mammoth hotels, paying twice as much as its worth, and receiving no comforts, they live *at home*, and as far as my experience goes, live well, too.

The first impression that I had of Newport was that it was a charming place, and I have not yet changed my mind. Coming from New York, which is a hot city, to Newport, you are delighted at the freshness of everything. Take a trip over to Boston, feel the cold winds which continually chill you there, reminding you that once you had a throat, and possibly after all you have not quite got over the old trouble, return to Newport, and it is like a sudden change from the month of March to June

The bathing here is safe, perfectly, and the surf is sufficient to render it healthy and pleasant. I prefer it to either Long Branch or Cape May. The walk to the beech of one half a mile, and return, does one no harm, if strong The drives are pleasant, and there are several places of interest to visit. "Purgatory" a deep chasm in the rocks, is a wonder. "Paradise," a rocky looking place pointed out to me, I confess I failed to appreciate. To Fort Adams is a pleasant drive. Everybody goes there. On "Fort days" the band plays inside the fort, and the gay equipages make the scene a lively one. The view of Newport and surroundings from the Fort is good. For amusements in the evening, there are receptions at the hotels A club house offers its comforts to those whose tastes lean that way, and there is just now a fine moon here, and people who have tender hearts and can appreciate lunar light, can stroll by the sea if they wish, and swear by all thats not bad, "the moon is made of green cheese"—as I said I do not yet quite know Newport, but I'm finding it out, and you may hear from me again. GUS.

A MARVELLOUS HISTORY.

Death of the Famous Bandit Lozada —His Remarkable Career.

[From the San Francisco Bulletine, July 1.]

By the *Colorado* we received, via Mazatlan, the report of the death of one of the most remarkable men of our day, Manuel Lozada, of Tepic, generally known among his countrymen by the not inappropriate destination of "*El Tigre de Alica*"—the tiger of Alica. His career like that of De Francia and Lopez, of Paraguay, would not have been specially remarkable in Europe five centuries ago, but in our day it reads almost like a romance. Born of poor Indian parents, in an obscure village of Jalisco, he was raised a muleteer, but soon developed talents fitting him for higher things. Rising to the dignity of a highwayman, he soon made himself the terror of the roads in the mountain districts of Tepic. Two great foreign houses contested the control of the trade of that part of Mexico, and one of them found it convenient to retain Lozada in its pay, while the other sought and retained Rojas, who was, if possible a greater brute than the ex-muleteer. The rival factions ravaged whole districts. Rojas butchered in cold blood the entire male population of whole villages, and Lozada facetiously skinned the feet of his prisoners, then walked them over beds of hot coals. This was one of his mildest jokes, so the war went on for years, but finally Lozada triumphed, and Rojas, driven out of the district, was corralled and killed like a mad dog—as he deserved, at Seyula. Lozada increased his power, until he was able to arrogate to himself the title of "Chief of the Neutral District of Tepic," and could summon to his aid an army of 10,000 Indian troops, tolerably well armed, brave and devoted to his cause. Without openly declaring his independence of the Federal Government of Mexico, he managed to control the district of Tepic—the northwestern corner of Jalisco, bordering on Sinaloa, with San Blas for its port of entry—and nullify the acts of the Federal officials. The internal revenues of his district he collected and expended himself. When a vessel consigned to his friends arrived at San Blas he notified the Custom-house authorities on what terms the goods must be allowed to enter, and, if his orders were not obeyed, confiscated all the Government monies he could lay his hands on and drove the officials away. The almost impassable mountains in the rear of Tepic protected him from invasion by way of Durango, and the government has never had facilities for attacking him by sea, was obliged to temporize and bide its time. Tepic prospered under his rule. Goods came in virtually duty free, much of the time via San Blas, and he executed the laws such as they were, very rigorously, allowing no one else to steal or commit murder. Tepic was the most orderly district in Mexico for years. Maximilian offered Lozada the title of Count, and high position under the Empire, and the shrewd but unlettered Indian was half persuaded to abandon his position of quasi independence and accept the flattering offer. He went so far as to raise a large force, with which he invaded Sinaloa to act in conjunction with the French troops and Imperial mercenaries in raising the siege of Mazatlan. There his first disaster overtook him. The French had promised him provisions for his troops and a large sum in ready money, which, not being forthcoming as soon as he expected, he halted some distance from Mazatlan in wait for them. Corona and Angel Martinez of the Republican army, saw their advantage, turned back from Mazatlan, and routed and dispersed Lozada's army, then, without a moment's delay, marched back to meet the French force sent out to unite with him, and served that in the same manner. Lozada retreated to Tepic, and declared his district thenceforth "neutral" and closed to the forces of both Republicans and Imperialists. Several times the Juarez administration ordered Gen. Corona to march into Tepic from Guadalajara, Durango and Mazatlan simultaneously, and put down Lozada, but each time an insurrection in some other part of the republic called off the troops, and he was enabled to hold his power until the reopening of an old wound given him by his ancient enemy, Rojas, terminated a most remarkable career, if our information be correct. It is doubtful if his mantle will fall upon a successor of sufficient nerve and energy to maintain the position which he held for more than twenty years Placido Vega would succeed him if he could, but he is part Sacausian, and the Indians hate and despise him. An Indian successor may possibly be found, but it is doubtful. Of the Tiger of Alica, Byron might well have written:

"He left a villain's name to other times,
Linked to one virtue and a thousand crimes."

Extravagance of the Khedive of Egypt.

An American officer just returned from Egypt thus speaks of the Khedive's extravagance: He keeps magnificent establishments. He has forty palaces, four wives, and about two thousand female slaves. His palaces are wonders of the world. The mere decorations cost millions, and the value of the furniture, carpets, &c., is incalculable. The Khedive imports all these things from Paris and London at an almost fabulous expense, and whenever he gives a banquet it costs hundreds of thousands. To give you some idea of his lavish expenditure, some time before I left Cairo, the Khedive gave a grand ball outside of the city. The road, four miles long, was lighted on either side by four rows of wax candles, about a foot apart. The light from these and the glare of rockets incessantly ascending, formed one of the grandest scenes I ever witnessed. The Khedive supports an Italian opera with four *prime donne*, a French opera bouffe, melo-drama theatre, and a circus. I have seen a squadron of cavalry ride down the stage of the Italian opera house in Cairo.

A LADY named Mrs. Barton, while attempting to get in a stage coach at Mount Union, Huntingdon county, on Wednesday last, accidentally missed the step, and her parasol coming in contact with one of the horses, frightened the team and caused them to run off and knock her down, when the vehicle passed over her neck and breast, producing injuries which resulted in her death the same night.

GENERALITIES.

WHY is the Rock Island Railroad stock like the prodigal son? Because it went on a bust and is now going back to par.—[N. Y. Standard.

IN view of the numerous reports of ghostly apparitions which come from all parts of the country, the Boston *Post* advertises for a breed of hens to lay ghosts.

A MEETING was held in Baltimore on Tuesday for the purpose of forming a new party to oppose the Roman Catholic Church. About five hundred people were present.

COUNT BENEDETTI is writing the history of the diplomatic intercourse between France and Prussia before the war broke out, and he promises therein to show how Bismarck precipitated the event.

IN Boston, next month, a very large sale of India rubber boots and shoes is to be made. Six manufacturing companies have united to put on the market 30,000 cases containing 600,000 pairs of shoes.

M. VIEUXTEMPS has recently arrived in Paris from his eight months' tour with Mlle. Nilsson. His residence is uninjured, although in the vicinity of Rue Blanche, where the battle of the Reds raged for several hours.

THE masons and carpenters of Berlin have resolved, at a late meeting, to pay their journeymen seven cents in gold for one hour's work, or seventy cents in gold for ten hours' daily work, on and after January 1st next.

MR. REGINA DAL CIN, who successfully performed 144 chirurgical operations in the city hospital of Trieste, Austria, was lately rewarded by the city authorities with a present of 100 gold pieces, and a letter of thanks.

THE Khedive of Egypt has just contracted with Krupp for 120 cannon, and with Jay for torpedoes such as he put under Mobile Bay during the rebellion, and has set our late rebel General Rhett to work superintending a big powder mill out on the desert, twelve miles from Cairo.

IT IS SAID that one of the Emperor William's grevious annoyances is, that Bismarck always beats him playing chess. The Emperor believes himself a first-rate player, and yet nearly everybody checkmates him after 20 or 30 moves. The defect of his game is reported to be that he doesn't know how to use his castles.

A NEW fire-alarm cable, weighing four tons, constructed of the heaviest armor, and strong enough to hold any vessel, so that it cannot be broken, has been successfully laid to East Boston from Boston. It contains five conductors, two of which are used for the fire-alarm, and there are two extra. One will be used for the police telegraph.

PRESIDENT THIERS gives audiences at five o'clock in the morning, and sleeps very little in the night. He has an old habit—which he has had frequently to forsake during the last few months—of going to bed at 6 o'clock in the evening, but he wakes at 7½ o'clock, for he has a peculiar fashion of both going to sleep and awakening when he pleases, and dresses for an 8 o'clock dinner.

CAPT. GEO. W. ALEXANDER, who was the rebel commandant of Castle Thunder, in Richmond, and of the Salisbury (N. C.) military prison for a while, has become the business manager and general superintendent of the Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal*. At the close of the rebellion he was reported to have fled the country from fear that, on account of his notorious cruelty to prisoners under his charge, he would be assassinated.

THERE has been found in a casemate of Fort St. Privat, near Metz, the body of a soldier. In his hand, or rather in the bones of what was once his hand, there was an envelope containing a franc and this note: "I cannot curse Napoleon enough; but he who can do so may have this franc, and will be blessed by me, for I feel I am dying of hunger. Dalecon, of Mamerot, soldier of the Seventy-sixth Regiment, Adieu."

MR. DAVID WALKER, a slave, was sold in Norfolk, Virginia, thirty two years ago, to another master residing in New Orleans, and separated from a colored woman, Mary Gibbs, with whom he had been living as his wife. Hearing a few days since that his former partner was still in the old Virginia home, he went back there, found her and married her He is now 83 and she 74, but they still look forward to years of wedded joy.

THE descent into the hitherto unexplored pit in the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, was made on Friday last by A. D. Babbitt, a telegraph operator from Michigan. He found bottom at a distance of 189 feet from the main avenue. The descent was witnessed by 200 guests at the hotel, who welcomed the daring young adventurer back with hearty cheers and congratulations. The rope with which he was lowered into the pit was dangerously cut in several places by the sharp rocks over which it passed.

A CIRCUS, exhibiting in the West, has a most ill-starred aeronaut. He rarely makes an ascension without having a very narrow escape from breaking his neck. He has met with so many accidents that he regards them as a matter of course. His last adventure was in Cincinnati, where, after going up 200 feet, the balloon lost its equilibrium, and caught on the roof of a building on Fourth street, upsetting the car and dragging the aeronaut toward the eaves. Two girls at the upper windows seized the unfortunate man by his coat-tails, and so saved his life for the present.

A BOY near Omaha, the other day, struck upon a rattlesnake near his father's house, and, as he was temporarily in charge of a little sister, he gave her the reptile to play with. Presently the snake, tired of the child's fondlings, began to hiss and rattle. The boy, discovering the venomous nature, snatched it from his sister and attempted to thrown it away. The snake fastened about his wrist and attempted to bite. The boy alarmed his father who was not far off, and by caution the latter succeeded in enticing the reptile so that it left the boy. When killed the rattlesnake was found to be two feet long, and with six rattles.

THE Halifax *Citizen* says, in reference to the treaty at Washington: "It is a well known fact that the treaty must be ratified by the Canadian Parliament, or else some such remedy for this disguised Stamp Act must be taken by Canadians as that taken by our American cousins when they made a gigantic teapot of Boston Harbor. The British Parliament has ratified it. President Grant has, in a proclamation, announced that the treaty is a fixed fact. Who in the Dominion is fool enough to think that the combined exertions of all the loyal subjects of Her Majesty, resident in Canada, could change one provision of the Washington Capitulation?"

THE London *Orchestra* says: "It is a curious feature of court life under the second empire, if it be true, that nearly all the preeminent ladies at the Tuileries, including the Empress herself, were in the habit of consulting certain fortune-tellers on the events of the future. Three of them especially are said to have received visits from Eugenie and her ladies of honor: Mdlles. Lenormand and Lecierque, and an old soothsayer and magician named Dr. Manricardi. The latter died recently in Paris, and among his papers was found a diary containing most singular statements about the state of affairs to which we have referred. It is said that this curious diary will be published at an early day."

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: The brig *Jenny*, loaded with petroleum oil, which took fire on Sunday night, and was scuttled and sunk on the sand bar below Jersey City, is still burning today. The oil has spread over the surface of the river to a considerable extent, and, being on fire, presents the novel appearance of a river in flames. The sight has been an object of interest to thousands of people who have admired the spectacle. Last night, especially, the fire was very brilliant, and lighted up the river and shores for a mile in extent. Vessels steer clear of the seething locality, which resembles the traditional lake of fire and brimstone. As the flames cannot be extinguished, the only way is to let the conflagration burn itself out.

THE poor flies, victims of cobalt and other fatal poisons, have had their revenge. An old man living near Newburyport Mass., went to an apothecary to buy some medicine for a cough with which he was sorely troubled. Carrying it home, he took a dose, and according to his own account, the effect was "terrific.'. He was straightened out as stiff as a statue, he swelled to double his usual proportions, and he sprawled two hours on the floor, foaming at the mouth. He took more medicine of the same kind, and got worse very fast. He swelled more and more, and he was straightened out stiffer still. Getting a little limber after awhile, he went to the apothecary to complain. There was his cough mixture on the counter. He had carried off a bottle of fly poison. He knows now how the flies feel, and can pity them,

THE Augusta (Ga.) papers publish detailed descriptions of the breaking away of the dams of the Longley and Bath mills. The loss sustained is severe. The *Chronicle* says the damage done to all parties is estimated at about $40,000. The Langley factory has lost between $20,000 and $25,000 by the breakage of the dam. But the heaviest damage will be found in the time in which it will take to complete repairs. It will be four months before the factory can be placed in runing order again, and during this time fully 200 operatives will be thrown out of employment. The factory commeaced work only about two months ago, and this early suspension is universally regretted. It is estimated that the paper mill will have to expend about $15,000 in repairing the dam, and a good many hands will be left without employment.

WHAT a wicked shepherd is here! His name is the Rev. Mr. Sanford; he is of the Methodist persuasion, and he contracted to take care of a flock in Ghent, Kentucky. He had a nice wife, and wielded his crook for some time very respectably. Then he forged a check for $1,500 and got the cash; then he disappeared from the sacred ranche, and took a lady of his congregation with him, leaving his wife to shift for herself. He soon deserted the woman he had received and she returned to Ghent, reporting the reverend rascal to be in Indiana. Officers in pursuit traced him to Vincennes, where he had been figuring as an M. D., having there married still another woman and deserted her. He was a shifty scamp, for he was next at Fort Wayne, where he lectured on phrenology and mesmerism, having mesmerized another lady out of $500. A very remarkable rogue! The officers are still after him, but we doubt if they catch him.

ATTEND TO YOUR FEET----CORNS.

One of the most wonderful preparations which has come into use recently is ROBINSON'S CORN PENCIL, which removes from the feet these troublesome excrescences, and that, too, without any pain. Robinson's Corn Solvent dissolves and disintegrates the corn entirely, leaving the feet as smooth and healthy as if the corn had never been there.

It not only removes corns, but warts and bunions, and indurations of any kind are freely removed. Let any one whose feet are troubled with these pests try it at once, and every particle of indurated matter can be removed from the feet. They are sold at 50 cents each, or by the dozen, at KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Sent by mail for 60 cents.

MINERAL WATER HEADQUARTERS!

JUST RECEIVED! DIRECT IMPORTATIONS!
25 cases Congress Water.
50 cases St. Louis, Michigan, Magnetic Spring Water.
12 cases Hawthorne Spring Water.
10 cases High Rock Congress Water.
5 cases Saratoga Water.
5 cases Katalysine Gettysburg Water.
Excelsior, Vichy, Kissingen and Blue Lick Waters on draught from the Great Frost King Fountain.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets (old St. Clair.)

SCIENCE ADVANCES.

As soon as an article purporting to be of utility has been tested, and its merits endorsed by public opinion, unprincipled parties endeavor to replenish their depleted purses by counterfeiting, and substituting a spurious for the genuine article. Some time since, mercury, in the disguise of pills, powders, &c., was given for all diseases of the stomach and liver, while quinine was freely administered for the chills. At length Hostetter's Stomach Bitters made its advent, and an entire new system of healing was inaugurated. The beneficial effects of this valuable preparation were at once acknowledged, and mineral poisons suffered to sink into that obscurity to which an enlightened age has consigned them. There have been many spurious bitters palmed upon the community, which, after trial, have been found perfectly worthless, while Hostetter's has proved a blessing to thousands, who owe to it their restoration to health.

For many years we have watched the steady progress of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in public estimation, and its beneficent effects as a cure for all complaints arising from the stomach of a morbid nature, and we are free to say that it can be relied upon as a certain relief and remedy. Its proprietors have made the above preparation, after years of careful study and sitting, and are now reaping the reward claimed by this valuable specific, and which they so richly merit. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it therefore demands the attention of the afflicted.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 FIFTH AVENUE,
Have Opened a Complete Line of
Hamburgs,
Real Laces,
Lace Collars,
Linen Collars.
ALL THE NEW STYLES
Parasols,
French Corsets,
Glove-Fitting Corsets,
Hoop Skirts, new shape,
Fringes, Gimps, Buttons,
Corded and Plain Satin,
Plain and Fancy Bow Ribbons.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF THE
"HARRIS SEAMLESS KID GLOVE,"
Elegant shades, reduced to
$2.00 Per Pair.
A FULL LINE OF
Foreign and Domestic Hosiery.
Joseph R. Hunter,
231 Liberty Street,
OPPOSITE WOOD.
AGENT FOR
Procter & Gamble's
CINCINNATI
LARD OIL.
CAUTION.—We call the attention of consumers to the practice of adulterating Lard Oil by mixing with it Cotton Seed, Oil, Rosin Oil, Seal Oil and other inferior Oils. *Our Lard Oil warranted* PURE.
Any person altering our Brand or copying our Trade Mark will be proceeded against according to law.
Sold by Pittsburgh Grocers and Provision Dealers.
M. B. COCHRAN,
143 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
DEALER IN
Iron and Wood Working Machinery
AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.
Has constantly on hand a complete stock of TAPS and DIES, EMERY WHEELS, ENGINES, GOVERNORS, BELTING, PACKING, &c.
WOODWORTH PLANERS a specialty.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTRACTIVE
AT
WILLIAM
Fans! Fans! Fans!
Palm Leaf,
Willow, Chinese,
Fancy Wood, Linen,
And Silk Fans,
From 5 cents up.
At 6½c., Children's Fancy Hose
At 12½c., Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves.
At 50c., Ladies Colored Kid Gloves.
At 50c., Ladies' Poplin Skirts, printed borders.
At 75c., Ladies' White Skirts.
At 37½c., Gents' Calico Shirts, full size.
At 25c., Gents' Hemmed Linen Handkerchiefs, as good as generally sold at 50c.
Ladies' Underwear.
Gents' Underwear.
Gents' White Dress Shirts.
Gents' Calico and Chintz Shirts.
Gents' Paper Collars, a large stock just received, at very low prices.
Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers.
A new lot of Sailor Hats.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas very cheap.
Summer Shawls, at lower than manufacturer's prices.
Lace Shawls and Jackets, selling at bargain prices.
White Goods, Trimmings.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
ALL AT THE LOWES
Wholesale a
WILLIAM
165, 167 and 169 Fede
JOSEPH
HORNE
& CO.
ARE SELLING THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
LADIES'
Muslin & Cambric Undergarments
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
JUST OPENED,
A Lot of Ladies' New Style
HAIR CLOTH BUSTLES.
THE
Estelle and Rainbow Scarf
OR SHOULDER WRAPS,
For the Sea Side and Mountain Wear,
VERY CHOICE AND HANDSOME GOODS.
NOW OPEN.
A FULL LINE OF
MIDNIGHT'S KNITTING YARNS,
In all the new shade mixtures.
German and American Zephyr
All new plain shade mixtures.
WHITE & COLORED JAVA
And Other Makes of Canvas
FOR ZEPHYR WORK.
All at Low Prices,
197 AND 199 PENN AVENUE.
DRY GOODS
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Spring Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years.
No. 115 Wood Street.
C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,
J. G. STEPHENSON.

10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
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10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00

These are the LEADING PRICES AT EVANS' DEPARTMENT STORE, 56 Fifth Avenue, MASONIC HALL.
American Watches.
Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.
IF YOU WANT A LARGE COOKING
RANGE for a fine house, get BISSELL & CO.'S PITTSBURGH RANGE. It is the best finished and best range made in Pittsburgh.
235 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARGAINS
AT
SEMPLE'S.
AT 25 CENTS,
1 Case Dark Gray Poplins,
Slightly Imperfect—a Great Bargain.
At 12½c., Striped Hernanies, worth 30c.
At 25c., Striped and Figured Grenadines, a bargain.
At 18¾c., Striped Dress Linens, worth 37½c.
At 25c., Fine French Organdies, worth 37½c.
At 25c., Buff and White P. K.'s, very cheap.
At 12½c., Light and Dark Delaines, best quality.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Calicoes, good for the price
At 15c., 27 inch. wide Linen Toweling, a special bargain.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Towelings, Table Napkins,
Turkey Red Table Damasks,
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens,
Shirting and Furniture Checks, Tickings,
Sheeting Muslins, all widths,
Pillow Case and Shirting Muslins,
Cotton Batting for Comforts and Quilts.
Cassimeres for Men and Boys' Wear,
Rob Roy and Eastern Country Flannels,
ALL AT OLD PRICES.
Foreign and Domestic Dress Ginghams,
A new stock of all Wool Poplin Plaids.
Plain and Fancy Dress Goods.
Mourning Dress Goods.
Black Alpacas, &c.,
T POSSIBLE PRICES,
nd Retail, at
SEMPLE'S,
ral Street, Allegheny.
"AKRON
SEWER PIPE CO.,"
(Late Hill & Adams,)
Manufacture highly vitrified Stone Pipe for Sewer and Water purposes, both ring and socket from 1 to 24 inch calibre. Contractors and Plumbers supplied at lowest prices. Wholesale and Retail dealers in Chimney Tops, Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Tile, &c. Are also
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE
Johnstown Improved Hydraulic Cement,
This Cement is equal to any cement made in the United States, in many respects better than the Louisville Cement or the Rosendale, and decidedly better in all respects than the Uniontown or Akron Cement. It has a sunlier amount of shrinkage, sets gradual, bears as much sand as any cement made, and gets as hard; stands frost well it has all the qualities that hydraulic cement should have. The facilities for getting this cement is greater than all others in this market, less freight and freeher, which is an important matter Having but a short distance to ship we can there

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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GEORGE B. HILL,

DEALER IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages,

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.

(SECOND FLOOR.)

☞ $30,000 to Loan on Mortgages. Apply immediately.

$100,000

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds, are dated 1868, for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

my2:tf5

James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States FOR

FUNDED LOAN

Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscriptions Received, au8:tf

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☞ SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, August 1, 1871.

Wall street has been dull and quiet all day. Gold continued steady at 112⅛@112⅜, at which all the business of the day was transacted. Clearances have been nearly $22,500,000. Exports of specie to-day $600. Government closed firm. State securities were dull and rather stronger than usual, Tennessees leading the advance. Money continued very easy all day, loans being readily made at 2@3 per cent. Stocks improved during the day and closed quite strong. Northwestern being the chief feature of interest. The clique now operating this stock made it quite scarce this afternoon, and caused a sharp rise for the week. Union, Wabash and Lake Shore also advanced, the rise in the entire market averaging ¾@1 per cent.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons: 81, 116; '62 regular 113½; coup. 114; '64, 113¾; '65, 114; do new, 112¾; '67, 113; '68, 113¾. 10-40s 113¼. Currency 6s, 116¾.

STATE BONDS—Tennessee 6s, 73; do new, 73; Virginia 6s, 64; do new, 72; Missouri 6s, 95¾; exchange long, 110; North Carolinas, 42; do new, 35.

MISCELLANEOUS—Mariposa, 3¾; do preferred, 6¾; Canton, 57; Cumberland Coal, 58; Quicksilver, 19¾; Adams Express, 51¾; Pacific, 66¾; Wells, 44; American, 53½; United States, 30; New York Central, 95¾@96; Erie, 20¾; do preferred, 45; Hudson River, 129¼; do preferred, 56; Harlem, 135; Reading, 110; Michigan Central, 125; Union Pacific stock, 27¾; Lake Shore, 109; Illinois Central, 136; Pittsburgh, 97½; Ohio and Mississippi, 30; do preferred, 52½; C. C. Cois., 86; New Jersey Central, 105¾; Rock Island, 107¾; St. Paul, 84; do preferred, 91; Northwestern, 83; do preferred, 83; Fort Wayne, 98¾; Terre Haute, 23; do preferred, 35; Chicago and Alton, 122; do preferred, 125; Ohio and Mississippi, 44½; Indiana Central, 19½; Union Pacific bonds, 88¾; Union do, 87.

—A material reduction was made in New York yesterday in rates of westward bound freights, to take effect August 7. All classes have been reduced to 41 cents per 100 pounds to this city, and special rates are made at 30c for heavy goods. The New York merchants have long been complaining that railroad freights were in favor of Boston, Philadelphia, etc., but they will no longer have any ground for discontent on this subject. We understand that the Louisville Short-line Railroad will commence August 1, to take business, giving through receipts to Little Rock, Ark., at 90c per 100 pounds. Cheap transportation is required in every direction to stimulate trade. Provisions and breadstuffs are low, and will not bear heavy freight rates. Let us have cheap transportation and more business. —*Cin. Gazette.*

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, August 1, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4@4¼; refined 4¾@4½; Pearls, 9; Pots, 7¾; Nitrals soda, 4½.

BUTTER—There is a slight improvement in the demand for strictly prime, but no advance whatever in prices. We continue to quote at 13@14 cts for fair to medium, and 16@18 cts for prime to choice.

BROOM CORN—Is held more firmly in consequence of the report that the crop will fall considerably below that of last year, but the demand is light, and only a few small lots; we are reported occasional small sales, at 5@7 cts, as to quality.

BEANS—Prime Navy, $2.25 per bushel and market almost bare.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@32c.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.80@3.00 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

CHEESE — Prime Ohio Goshen, 10¼@11; prime Factory, 9¼@10; Dairy, 8@9.

CORN MEAL—The inquiry is light and mainly for small lots, while prices remain unchanged, 80@85 per bushel.

COTTON—We can report sales to upholsterers at 15 cts per lb.

CEDAR LUMBER—Sales of 1 inch boards at $100 per 1,000 feet. Cedar Posts, 45@50 cents each.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged; we continue to quote standard brands, in a jobbing way, at 24—usual advance for small lots.

COUNTRY LARD—The supplies have fallen off considerably within the past few weeks but the supply is still somewhat in excess of the demand and prices are unchanged at 9@10 cts.

EGGS—Are coming in more freely, and, with a limited demand, the market is below those we have unchanged, 15@16 for strictly fresh. The warm weather always tends to curtail very materially the consumption of eggs, and, consequently, a comparatively light supply is sufficient to meet present requirements.

FLOUR—The market continues dull and weak, though there is no quotable change to make in quotation ; $6.50@6.75 for good spring extras, $7 for choice Minnesota bakers' flour, and $8.75@7 for good to choice baker's flour. We can report arrivals of several lots of new flour, but thus far the inquiry is for old stock, people generally being a little suspicious of the new; in the course of a few weeks, however, the latter will no doubt sell just as readily as the former and bring just as much money.

FRUITS—The arrivals are slowly but steadily increasing, and the market in consequence is considerably easier, though prices are not quotably lower; 13.00@4—very choice in full barrels, $4.50. Peaches were in better order to-day, and brought rather better price, $1.0@$2 per box—but few sales, however, above $1.25. Plums continue to sell readily at full prices, $4.50@4 per bushel—some few sales reported at $4.50. Blackberries quiet and unchanged at $5.50@6.50 per stand of two bushel Pears, $1.00@1.50 per box.

GRAIN—There is some little inquiry for old red and the market is almost bare; strictly prime would sell readily at $1.25, and might bring $1.30. New red is quiet and unchanged at $1.15@1.20. The mills, we understand, are anxious to get old stock to grind with the new, the latter not being in proper condition to grind by itself. The Oats market is unsettled, and prices very irregular; some dealers give the buying price at 42 and 43, and others at 46@48, we are reported sales of some 3,000 bushels, in second hands, at 52½@53, one car at 54. Old stock still held at 56@58, but buyers do not seem inclined to pay the difference. Corn is in light supply and rather firmer, but there is no quotable change in prices; mixed ear, 65; mixed shelled, 66@67 and prime yellow shelled, 70@72. Rye is quiet, and there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations; we heard a speculator offer to sell 10,000 bushels "short," for early delivery, at 75, and in the absence of sales, this may be regarded as the nominal price.

GROCERIES—The market is moderately active for the season, but devoid of any new features worthy of special notice. Sugars are moving pretty freely, and the same is true of Coffees, while Molasses and Syrups are dull and unchanged.

Coffee—Fancy Rio, 19¾; Prime, 18¾; Good, 17; Fair, 16¾; Roasting, 15¾@16.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS — White Honey, 70; Havemeyer & Sliders, 70; Silver Drips, 60; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 11¼ good, 10¾; fully fair, 10¼; New Orleans sugars, 10¾@11¼; Cubs, 10@11; Demararas, 11¾@12¾.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 14 ; A Coffee, 13; "B," 12½; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow, 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10c; prime, 9¾c; good, 9c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 23c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 25c.

HEMP—Is scarce but the demand is light and prices unchanged, $165 per ton.

HONEY—We can report sales in a regular way at 25@30 cts per lb, for fair to choice.

HIDES—Green Salted, 10¾@11¾; Green Butcher's, 8; Dry Flint, 21@22. Green Calf Skins, 14@15; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

WOOL—Quoted at 42@48 cts.

HAY—Sold from Country wagons in Allegheny to-day at $20@28 per ton. Baled may be quoted, on wharf and track, at $18@24.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland, $2.25; Easterns, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Is reported quiet and unchanged; Bran may be quoted at $20@22, and Middlings at $23@25.

ONIONS—In fair demand, and may be quoted steady at $3.50@4.00 per bbl.

OIL—No. 1 Extra Lard Oil, (Pittsburgh manufacture) quoted at 72@75 in round lots, and 75c in a jobbing way.

PEANUTS—Scarce and held firmly at 11 cts. per lb.

POULTRY—Sales at 55@60 cts per pair for young, and 70@80c for old.

POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged. $2.00@2.50 per bbl. The receipts from abroad continue meagre, but the farmers and gardners seem abundantly able to supply the market.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 7@7¼; sugar cured, 10¾@11c; ribbed sides, 8¾@9c; clear, 9¾@10c. Breakfast Bacon, 14; sugar cured hams, 15¾@16c. Dried Beef, 18c. Lard, 11@11¼; the outside figurge for refined. Mess Pork, $15.50.

RAGS—Sales, 4@4¼ cts per lb.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quoted at $1.80@1.85 and Timothy at $4.25@4.50. No inquiry for and nothing doing in Clover Seed.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4½ cts.

WHISKY—Stocks light and crops south are reported a failure; we continue to quote at 10 cents.

WATER MELONS—Sold to-day at $10@18 per 100, according to quality and condition.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY August 1, 1871.

The oil market continues exceedingly dull and the situation generally is very discouraging: business was distressingly dull last month, and if to-day can be taken as a fair sample of what is to come, August is destined to be but little, if any, better. For instance, as we noted in our report of Monday, that the receipts of crude and shipments of refined have been unusually heavy for some time past, aggregating close on to 9,000 bbls per day, but the great bulk of this oil was contracted for some time ago and is now being delivered; but very few new contracts for either crude or refined have been made since the first of July, nor is it likely that there will be until the market assumes a different shape. Whenever crude declines or refined advances sufficiently to afford a margin for the manufacturer, we may look for an improvement, and not until then.

CRUDE.

Market quiet and very dull, without, however, any material change in prices. Spot or seller August nominal at 12¾; sale of 1,000 bbls seller all year at 11¾, and by the way the broker who put this through alleged that this wag the first sale he had made for a month. Buyer all year, nominal at 12¾@13. Parker, 74,750@80—sale 4 cents at 80¢. Sale 1,000 bbls seller all year, on lower creek, at 12½@12½.

REFINED.

No sales—market dull and unchanged. Spot 24¾@24½; August, 25¾; September, 25¾.

CALCINED PLASTER.

Sales of country make at $1.75, and city make at $1.85—delivered.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

National Oil Works 228, account Jas. Wilcox; Standard O W 1,000, account Duncan & King; Commercial O W 6.2, account J K Barbour; R vere de O W 24, account W Stewart; same 440, account same; Fairview O W 340, account Duncan & Y; same 314, account Thos. King; Model O W 684, account J Munhall; Star O W 320, account J B Barbour; Fairview O W 348, account J Wilkins; Crystal O W 24, account same; Commercial O W 46, account Duncan & Y; Standard O W 8, same; same 24, account Bates & G; Hutchinson O W 80, acc unt P Hutchinson.

Total.....4,691.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

John Spear & Co., 241 bbls refined oil to Logan & Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, 2 & S, 301 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

David Bly & Co., 138 bbls refined to Logan & Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bro., 462 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co. Phila.

National Refining and Storing Co., 101 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, F & Co., 95 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

National Oil Co., 253 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Co., 717 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co., Phila.

Montzheimer, K & Co. 4'0 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....2,738 bbls.

SHIPMENT OF CRUDE OIL from all points on the A. V. R. R. north of Allegheny Junction and August, V. P. R. R., for week ending July 29th, 1871.

From Franklin to New York	62 bbls.
From Scrubgrass to Philadelphia	80 bbls.
From Scrubgrass to Baltimore	80 bbls.
Total	222 bbls.

[By P. & A. Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.—5 P. M.—Spot 24¾ c for first half. August 24¾@25c; last half 25¾ c. First September 25½@25¾c; last 25¾ @25½c. Crude 13½c.

5:25 P. M.—Crude 14¼c. Refined 13½c. August 25¾@25¾c. September 25¾@25¾c. Spot 24¾@24¾c.

5 M.—Crude 13¾c. Refined spot 24⅞@25c; August 25¾@25¾c. September 25¾@25¾c. Spot 24¾@24¾c.

NEW YORK, August 1, 12 M.—Market steady; and but little doing. Crude nominal at 13¾ to 13¾c. Refined spot 25¾c; do. August 25¾c.

OIL CITY, August 1, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet and lower; crude $4.75@4.80; at Oil City, $4.95@5. Weather clear and hot.

TITUSVILLE, August 1, 11:30.—Market quiet at $4.40.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, August 1, 12:30 P. M.—Market quiet but firm; $4.75@4.80 offered; sales 1000 bbls at $4.80.

PLEASANTVILLE, August 1, 12:30 P. M.—Market dull at $4.65@5.

PARKERS, August 1, 1 P. M.—Market quiet and but little doing; sales at $4.75.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 1, 1871.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

WHEAT—No 2 spring less active and 1@2c lower; closed $1.05 cash; $1.06 August; this afternoon quiet and unchanged.

CORN—No 2 mixed weaker, and ¼@1c lower. 42@43c cash; this afternoon quiet, 42¼@43c August.

OATS—No 2 unsettled and 3c lower; closed 39c cash

RYE—No 2 easier, 82@82½c cash.

BARLEY—No 2 moderately active and 2@3c lower. 63c.

HIGH WINES—Steady, 92c.

MESS PORK—Dull.

HOGS—Dull. $3.85@4.70

CATTLE—Dull. $2.85@5.00.

RECEIPTS—Hogs 4,000.

SHIPMENTS—3,000.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Cotton more active and unchanged; sales of 2,156 bales at 19½c for middling uplands. Flour receipts 1,767 bbls; dull and 10@25c lower for common to fair; 15c lower for extras; sales 3,000 bbls at $4.50@5.10 for superfine western and State; $5.30@5.75 for common to good extra western and State; $5.70@6.30 for good to choice do; 6.15@6.85 for common to choice white wheat western; $5.00@5.25 for common to good extra Ohio; $5.65@6.00 for common to choice extra St. Louis; market closing heavy. Rye flour easier; sales 325 bbls at $3.90@5.50. Corn meal dull; sales 325 bbls at $3.00@3.40 for western; $4.10@4.5 for Brandywine. Whisky steady; sales 300 bbls at 90c. Grain receipts; wheat 120,023 bushels; wheat heavy and 2c lower in spring; holders anxious to realize moderately; export and light milling demand; 10,000 bushels; $1.32@1.35 for No 2 spring afloats chiefly $1.35 for prime; $1.38@1.52 for soft do; $1.39@1.42 for new winter red and amber western; $1.38@1.45 for old do; $1.37@1.42¾ for new red and amber southern; $1.50@1.60 for white State; $1.38@1.43 for red and amber State; $1.38 @1.50 for white western; $1.50@1.60 for sales; small lots new western at 75c. Barley unchanged. Barley malt nominal. Corn; receipts 297,993 bushels; more active; opened easier and closed steady; large home trade demand; sales 257,000 bushels, 62¾@63c for inferior and common western mixed; yellow do 63@63c; white do 76@80c. Oats; receipts 37,525 bushels; easier; 61@62c for western; 65@70 for Ohio; sales 48,000 bushels. Hay quiet and steady; $1.25 for shipping. Hops quiet and small lots. Hops very firm, choice new state 17@18c. Coffee dull; Rio 13¾@16c. Sugar very dully fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c sales 250 hhds Cuba at 9¾@11¼c. Molasses dull and without material change. Petroleum dull; 14c crude; 24¾c refined. Provisions—Pork steady; 900 bbls; $13.75@14.00 for new mess; $11@11.75 for prime; $12@12.50 for new prime mess; also 250 bbls new October, at $14.50; 500 do December, January and February $13.75; 750 do September $14.00; total stock August 1st, 1871, 54,061 bbls, of which 13,541 bbls old, same time last month, 104,778; same time last year, 3,199 bbls. Beef dull; 40 bbls; $10@15 for plain mess; $12@16 for extra do; total stock August 1st, 19,199 bbls; same time last month 20,681 bbls; last year 14,782 bbls. Beef hams at 18@20c. Cut meats inactive; 11¾@14c for hams; 5¾@6¾c for shoulders. Middles inactive. Lard firm; sales 1400 tierces at 9¾@ 10¼c for steam; 10¼c for kettle rendered; also 2300 tierces for August at 10¼c; 1000 do September P. T. Butter quiet at 10@22c for N. Y. State; 15@20 for State. Cheese steady at 7@11c.

LATER.—Flour closed heavy and 10@15c lower on the shipping grades, and 15@25c lower on trade and family brands $5.35@5.80 for shipping grades of extra. Wheat closed heavy at $1.39@1.45 for No. 2 spring afloat; $1.40 bid for best No 1 do, and $1.39@1.40 for winter red and amber western. Corn closed steadier at 63¾@64c for western mixed afloat. Oats closed heavy at 61@62c for old western, and 60@60c for Ohio. Eggs closed quiet without decline or change at 20@24c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Business is still lacking activity, but the prices are very firm for all staple styles of cotton and woolen fabrics; heavy brown sheeting firm at 12@13½c for all popular brands and 12½@13c for seconds; heavy brown drills steady and firm at 15½c for best brands. Spool cotton thread steady and firm at 80c for best imported makes of cord, soft finish, with less than usual discount. Carpets are in good demand, and being in light supply fell. Small stocks and high prices are prevalent for yarns and raw material. Market buoyant at an advance. Worsted braids, which have been somewhat depressed during the past year, are now looking up; recently an advance of five cents has been established, but this does not meet the rapid advance in the price of yarns. Best styles dark prints are in limited request at 12½c, with the possibility of very few of the very best makes going at 12c when the trade opens more earnestly. Better class bleached muslins will keep close up at uniform rates, which are strong and healthy, but it is evident that the trade will, on the whole, open late.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 1.—Cotton dull and unsettled; middling 18¾c; nominal and no demand. Flour quiet and weak; family $5.50@ 5.65. Corn dull and drooping, 50@51c. Rye dull and drooping at 68@69c. Oats dull and unsettled at 39@40c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries and oils unchanged. Eggs active and advanced; 20@21c. Cheese unchanged but unchanged; factory 9½@10c. Pork dull and unsettled; sales at $12.75@13; closing nominal at the inside; some pressure to realize on the part of those who had been holding on margin. Lard dull and nominal; 9¾c asked. Bulk meats dull and unsettled; shoulders 6½@ 6¾c; sides 6¾@6¾@7¼c. Bacon dull and drooping, and holders are anxious to sell. shoulders 6¾c; sides clear rib 7¾c; clear sides 8¾c. Hams 14@15c. Hogs quiet and weak at $4.00@4.60. Cattle dull and declined 25c; sales at $1.75@4.75. Tobbaco; demand good at full prices; sales for the week 1,230; receipts for the week 2,000 hhds. Whisky steady at 89c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS August 8.—Cotton dull and nominal at 19c. Flour inactive but firm; low grades scarce; superfine Winter $4.25@5.75; extra do $4.55@4.75; XX $5.00@5.50. Wheat steady; inspected No 3 red elevator $1.13@1.15; closing dull at $1.13; No 2 red winter $1.23 @1.25. Corn dull but unchanged; bulk mixed on track, 40c bid; do sacked 47c. Oats firmer but inactive; bulk mixed on track 32@34c; do sacked 35@36c. Barley dull; 80@72c for fair to good. Rye unchanged; 56¾c for bulk on track. Whisky steady at 94c. Tobacco steady. Hemp and bagging unchanged. Pork dull at $14.00@14.25. Bacon dull; order lots of shoulders at 6¾c; do sides clear rib 8¾c; do clear 8¾c. Lard nominal; 9¾@ for choice kettle. Hogs lower at $4.25@4.65. Cattle dull but unchanged.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 1.—Flour firmer at $5@5.25; double $6.75; trebble $7.50. Corn easier; mixed 70@72c; white 76c. Oats dull and lower; new 58@62c; old 62@65c. Pork dull and depressed at $15. Bacon dull at 7¾c; rib 9¾c; sides 9¾c. Lard dull and nominal; tierce 10¾@10¾c; keg 11¾c. Sugar in good demand; yellow 12¾@12¾c. Whisky quiet; 92c@$1.02¾. Sterling 23¾. Gold 112¾. Cotton firm; sales of 1,300 bales; good ordinary 16¾@16¼c; low middling 17¾@17½c; middling nominal; receipts 457 bales; exports none; stock 43,978.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 1.—Flour steady and in improved demand. Wheat active, with choice white at $1.60@1.65; good to prime $1.55@1.55; good to choice amber $1.55@1.60. Corn: yellow steady at 70c; mixed western dull at 67c. Oats weak at 48@50c. Pork: mess weak at $15. Bacon weak, with sales of 7½c for rib sides 8¾c; clear rib 8¾@9c. Hams: sugar cured 16@18c. Lard steady at 10¾@11¾c. Whisky unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.—Petroleum dull; crude and refined 24¾c. Flour quiet and weak; extra $5@5.25. Wheat weak: new western red $1.32@1.38. Rye 80c. Corn firmer; yellow 70c; mixed western 69@70c. Oats steady: old 68@70c; new 50@55c. Barley: western nominal at $1.05. Barley malt $1.10@ 1.24. Provisions higher; mess pork $14.25. Lard 10¾@10¾@12c. Whisky: 96c for western iron bound.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No 2 white Wabash $1.38; amber Michigan $1.37; No 1 red $1.29; No 2 do $1.18¾@1.18¾; No 3 do $1.11; rejected red 96c. Corn dull and declined 1c; high mixed 51c; low do 50c; Michigan 49¾c; white 58c. Oats active and advanced 1c; No 1 42c; No 2 38c; Michigan 40c; rejected 36c. Freights dull.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 1.—Tobacco sales 179 hhds; lugs $6.30@7.00; low to medium $7.25@ 12.00. Cotton quiet and steady; middling 19¾c. Flour in fair demand; extra family $5.75@6.00. Wheat in good demand and firm; choice $1.30. Other grains unchanged. Provisions dull and weak at previous prices. Whisky firm and in fair demand at 93c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weaker; No. 1 red winter offering at $1.30 without buyers; No. 1 at $1.35. Corn dull and nominal. Oats steady; new at 40c; old lower at 42c. Crude petroleum dull at $4.45@5.80; refined dull at 24@22½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 2.—Flour: Extra spring 10@15c lower at $5@5.15. Wheat dull and declined 3@4c: No. 2 $1.03¾; No. 1 $1.07. Corn lower: 59c. Corn: No. 2 mixed lower: 44½c; No. 1 easier at 54c. Barley No. 2 steady; 90c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, August 1.—Wheat active and advanced 1@2c; extra $1.35¾; amber $1.22½; No 1 white $1.24. Corn dull and declined. Oats do.

Cotton Markets.

MOBILE, August 1.—Cotton dull, middling 18¾c.

CHARLESTON, August 1.—Cotton dull; middling 18¾c.

GALVESTON, August 1.—Cotton lower; good ordinary 16¾c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, Aug. 1.—Errett—8 bales mdse, McCandless & Co: 216 bxs tin, 4 do h ware, Flemming, A & Co; 31 pkgs drugs, B L Fahnestock & Co; 50 bxs coffee, 50 pkgs groceries, W M Gormley; 92 pkgs groceries, C Jenkins; 100 bbls sugar, J Johnston & Colvin; 100 bxs soap, 84 bgs coffee, Schuckles & Co; 21 bbls sugar, 1 cask prunes, J H Bissell; 3 bbls sugar, Bissell & Co; 2 bbls Dilworth & Co; 3 bxs d goods, R Deckers; 31 hhds sugar, Haworth & D; 5 pkgs confections, Chaney & Co; 9 bbls sugar, 30 bxs ess coffee, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 20 bxs ess coffee, 25 bbls sugar, S Evert & Co; 10 bxs rice, Ullworth, H & Co; 5 pkgs groceries, Wolff, J & Co; 1 pkg glass, Scobie, Reed & Co; 2 casks glass, W Smith, Son & Co; 1 bale mdse, J B Sneathen & Co; 1 box do, W & D Rinehart; 2 bbls sugar, Reed & Johnston.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, August 1.—2 bbls wine, 25 do do, Wm McKee & Co; 138 bars wheat, 1 car e corn, Hitchcock, McC & Co; 105 sks grain, W Weish & Co; 180 bags corn, R Knox & Co; 100 bbls flour, Dani Wallace; 50 do do, Allen Kirkpatrick & Co; 100 kgs beer, C Walters & Co; 170 sks oats, T Bingham; 36 tons 32 bxs glass, Scobie & Collard; 180 sks s corn, Dani Wallace; 177 do do, Hippler & Beckert; 1 car willows, J A Graff & Co; 56 bales hay, Bricker & Co; 1 car load e corn, Johnson & McF; 2 cars oats, in bulk, 1 do corn, S B Floyd & Co; 100 bbls flour, Seghorer & Voskamp; 2 cars wheat, Marshall & S; 2 casks d beef, 20 bbls 1 oil, 2 tcs hams, E H Myers & Co; 13 bbls onions, Van Gorder & S; 10 sacks tobacco, W H Parks; 50 bbls flour, 1 do do, 2 tcs lard, Dorrington Bros; 19 do shoulders, 3 do hams, F Sellers & Co; 10 bxs starch, J A Renshaw; 25 tcs hams, Reese, Owens & Co; 1 car e corn, W J Meek; 24 bbls onions, Van Gorder & S; 30 do do, 1 car oats, in bulk, W H Graff & Co; 1000 bdls paper, McMillen, Bro & Co; Chesse W B Hays & Son; 19 butts tobacco, S Ewart & Co; 150 sks bran, Clark, Wilson & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD, August 1.—100 bbls alcohol, Hostetter & Smith; 200 bbls flour, Jenkins; 5 bbls alcohol, B L Fahnestock & Co; 1 pkg mdse, Cuas Terdenstecker; 40 bdls handles, W Mardorf; 25 bgs t seed, Scobis, R & Co; 2 bbls crackers, J A Renshaw; 4 bbls whisky, Hamilton & Ewing; 5 bbls spirits, W Evert; 162 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 50 do spirits, Shipton & Wallace; 200 bbls flour, Seghmyer & Voskamp; 44 bales hay, McBane & Anjer; 1 car oats, M F Herron; 300 bbls flour, Jenkins; 100 bxs cheese, Dilworth, Hagey & Co; 2 bbls whisky, Jas Cailery; 7 sks rags, House, H & Co; 32 boxes cheese, N J Braden; 50 bbls flour, Luebbe & Bro; 88 bbls shovels, Myers & A; 3 bbls apples, 16 kegs lard, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 1 car corn, W Weish & Co; 31 sks e meal, 10 bbls flour, Van Fossan & S; 4 bbls apple, W H Graff & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, August 1.—25 bbls apples, mdse, 20 plums, H Rea Jr; 1 bbl eggs, Head & M; 30 bbls apples and eg s, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 13 bbl eggs, Mayer & W; 2 do do, Van Gorder & S; 4 do apples, Armstrong & J; 13 bbs s do, W J Steel Bro; 6 do do, Akin & Wallace 4 kgs butter, 3 bbls eggs, 38 bbls apples, P Duff & Son; 05 bxs oats, J Hose; 60 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 284 sks oats, W H Nanker & Son; 12 chairs C A Bouchert; 100 oil bbls, C A Wormcastle; 39 bdls spokes, J H Gamble; 85 bbls grapo es, J McKirdy & Co; 1 car corn, Keil & H; 20 bales batting, J Horne & Co; 12 sks tatoes, Vanfossen & s; 10 kgs washers, Lewis, Oliver & P; 5 tcs lard, S S Marvin; 84 pcs s pipe, M Tate; 146 pcs pipe, mdse, Hinchman & Co; 5 bdls paper, Pgh Paper Mfg Co; 2 bbls cat meal, J S Strickler; 3 bbls, 3 kgs oat meal, Voigt & McGraw; 25 cases matches, Hinchman & Co.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, August 1.—THROUGH—8 pkgs d goo's, Boggs & B; 2 do do, W Speer & Co; 2 bbls d goods, Jas Mc Cracken & Co; 1 do do, M Fire Bro; 6 do do, S M Becker; 2 do do, Dunlap & S; 1 do do, E Groetzinger; 3 bxs d cheese, G Wilson & Co; 1 bx shoes Taggart & S; 2 do d goods, H H Myers; 9 bxs shoes, Russell & K; 5 bbls oil, A Hoffstetler; 15 bxs tin, Stevens n & Sal's Goodly, A H Childs & Co; 18 pkgs fish, Beilsteine Bro; 2 bbls fish, E Burns 2 do do, Sexton Rodes; 4 pkgs mdse, Jos Craig.

LOCAL—98 bgs oats, Voegtlly & Kopp; 1 box eggs, 2 pkgs butter, Paul & Gibson; 2 bxs flannel, Arbuthnot, S & Co; 10 doz brooms, H H McClelland & Co; 7 sks rags, M'Elroy & Co; 2 bbls eggs, W Cook; 1 car lumber, F Beckert.

ALLEGHENY STATION, August 1.—50 bbls hides, Luckcamp & Keefer; 10 bbls s'zing, S Bradley & Son; 4 cars staves, Raiya & R; 2 cars lumber, T Walters & S; 2 cars staves, J M Hemphill; 2 cars feed 100 bbls flour, R Knox & Son; 5 cars metal, Pgh Forge & Iron Co; 2 do do, Lewis, B & Dalzell & G Neff; 2 cars lumber, John Nanz; 1 do do, Smith, C & Co; 25 rolls leather, J Eisenbeis & Co; 37 pcs pipe, J N Barr; 8 bbls apples, John Herbert; 15 do do, Dorman & T.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, August 1.—7 cars coal, McKnight, Porter & Co; 1 car metal, Lewis, Oliver & P; 27 cars coal, Armstrong, D & Co; 154 bbls benzine, Chas Sprang; 18 sks wool, Rumberger, Graff & Co; 1 car metal, J Marshall & Co; 3 do do, H Woodsides.

BANK STATEMENTS.

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT of the

ENTERPRISE SAVINGS BANK,

OF ALLEGHENY, Pa.

JULY 31, 1871.

ASSETS.

Bills Receivable	$119,482 50
Exchange Account	3,093 46
Tax	357 77
Interest	1,757 14
Banking House and Lot	3,636 10
Due from Banks	13,000 00
Cash	10,706 81
	$151,277 72

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 37,391 69
Due Depositors	89,023 85
Earnings	7,353 87
	$151,277 72

FRED. B. HOLMES, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me ISAAC STEWART, Alderman.

We hereby certify that the above is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Bank. E. F. HAYMAN, JNO. A. GILLELAND, WM. ROWE, Committee.

ALLEGHENY, July 31, 1871.

The Board of Directors of the Enterprise Savings Bank have this day declared a dividend of 2 per cent., free of government tax, on the capital stock paid up to July 1, 1871. Payable on and after 15th inst.

au2:1

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF

People's Savings Bank of Pittsburgh,

On 29th of July, A.D. 1871, published by order of the Board of Trustees, in accordance with Section 9 of charter:

Cash on hand		$ 74,353 31
Expenses and Office Furniture		3,708
Bonds, Mortgages and other Securities		667,909 09
Real Estate		1,135 42
		$749,105 44
Capital Stock authorized		$ 300,000
Instalments called in and paid in cash		200,000
Premiums and interest		49,507 78
Dividends unpaid		267 11
Deposit amount		199,330 55
		$749,105 44

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, ss.

Personally appeared before me, Wm. Little, a Notary Public in and for the County of Allegheny, SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST, Treasurer of the People's Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the condition of the People's Savings Bank of Pittsburgh on the 29th DAY OF JULY, A.D. 1871, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

S. F. VON BONNHORST, Treasurer.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 29th day of July, 1871.

WM. LITTLE, Notary Public.

jy31:x34

LEATHER,

Hides and Oil,

GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,

No. 128 Second Avenue

(Near Smithfield street.)

PITTSBURGH, PA

500 bushels prime Lake Shore Peach Blow Potatoes, in store and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 143 First Avenue. 13

RIVER NEWS.

The river rose several inches yesterday with 30 inches in the channel last evening and still rising. Twelve inches of a rise reported at Brownsville.

James Fitzgerald, an old steamboat mate and who for many years was engaged in that capacity, by Capt. Geo. D. Moore, died rather suddenly yesterday of dropsy of the chest. His funeral will take place to-day at 10 o'clock from the Keystone Hotel, on Fourth street.

Capt. J. B. Conway, of the Esperanza, left for Sioux City last night. The Esperanza has been laid up at that point for some time.

W. H. Brown's new tow boat, will be completed where she now lies at McKees Rock's if there should be no rise in the meantime.

Capt. J. A. Blackmore has contracted for another towboat and she is to be completed about the 1st of February, 1872. Length on deck, 195 feet; beam, 36 feet; depth of hold, 5¾ feet; 6 boilers, 40 inches in diame

HOME NEWS.

See advertisement of a valuable family horse for sale.

Captain Cusper Gang.

Our old friend, with as ardent a devotion to Republicanism as ever, called upon us yesterday. He is in vigorous health—he holds no office now, but is the contractor for plastering one hundred houses for Mr. Adam Rineman. He had the contract for the Young Mens' Library, where the work is unsurpassed. Long may he live and prosper.

Stock Sale.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his Stock Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Exchange National Bank	$73 25
M. & M. National Bank	69 00
Pittsburgh Gas Company	90 50
Pittsburgh Gas Company	95 00
Pittsburgh Gas Company	97 75
Pittsburgh Gas Company	98 00
Pittsburgh Gas Company	98 50
Pittsburgh Gas Company	99 00
Pittsburgh Gas Company	99 25
Pittsburgh Gas Company	98 75
Pittsburgh Gas Company	98 25
Pittsburgh Gas Company	98 00

Serious Accident.

A painter named James Dristie on yesterday met with a very painful and perhaps fatal accident. He and another man were working on McDevitt's building, corner Market and Water streets. They were standing on a scaffolding suspended about twenty feet from the ground, when suddenly the scaffold tilted up. The second man caught at a rope and so was saved from falling, but Mr. Dristie was precipitated to the pavement.

He was carried into the paint shop, No. 9 Market street, and Dr. Arthurs was called in and dressed his wounds. It was found that an arm was broken and that he had sustained internal injuries. But slight hopes for his recovery are entertained.

Painful Accident.

Mr. E. M. Schroder met with a severe accident at his house in *Ormsby* borough, at an early hour yesterday morning. Mr. Schroder is engaged very extensively in the milk business, and had in view the purchase of a horse for one of his milk carts, the qualities of which he was testing at the time the accident occurred. He had hitched the horse in the vehicle and, with his son, got in and drove a short distance when the horse became frightened, and whirled suddenly, overturning the wagon and badly bruising Mr. Schroder, and cutting him very severely on the thigh. Dr. Arnholt attended the injuries, which are of no serious nature that he will probably be confined to his house for some time to come.

An Official Prosecuted.

R. Hang, is the euphonious title of the proprietor of a well-known hotel in the saline village of Natrona. R. H. yesterday appeared at the office of Alderman Taylor on Penn street, with a grievous complaint against a doughty constable of that borough, Wm. Mayfield, Mr. Hang alleges that some time since, a man came into his saloon and endeavored to raise a disturbance. The proprietor who (Hang) interfered, and the result was that the disturber knocked both of them down. Suits for assault and battery were then entered by the aggrieved parties, and the pugilistic individual arrested, but his constable, either through carelessness or overkindness of heart, allowed the prisoner to escape, and upon this ground, the prosecution is made. The magistrate has issued a warrant for Mayfield's arrest.

Now Out.

The August number of the *People's Monthly*, by far the best number yet issued, is at hand, and we can say for the enterprise that it continues to do better and better with every issue. The typography is excellent, the paper fine, the matter unusually attractive, and the illustrations equal *in every respect* to the best eastern journals. The publication house, Wilson McCandless, in particular, is one of the best likenesses we remember to have seen anywhere. "Young Colleges," "Young Africa," and "Widow Britain," are excellent. "Music in the Park" is as good a bit as we have seen in Harper's, and will be duly appreciated. The literary matter and editorials are up to the mark, displaying originality, an elevated moral tone, and good taste, and Pittsburgh has a right to be proud of the *People's Monthly*.

Transfers of Real Estate Filed Since Our Last Report.

Ernest Beese to Frederick H. Seitam, July 1, 1871: 1 20x20 feet on Cedar street, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$700

August Ammon to John Sterte, October 16, 1866: 20x68 feet on Meadow street, borough of Birmingham.....700

John Serte to Henry H. Shick, July 28, 1871: 20x33 feet on Eighteenth street, borough of East Birmingham, with buildings.....1,000

John Liffler to Otto Hammer, July 18, 1871: lot No. 1 in plan of Bank of Pittsburgh, in Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....6,000

John Yates to Wm. Ray, February 27, 1871: 3 acres and 16 perches of land in Ross township.....2,800

Louisa Siebert to Bernard Eibeniaub, March 9, 1869: lot No. 17 in Charles Siebt's plan of lots, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh with buildings.....$450

Thomas S. Maple to Ann Channing, March 23, 1871: lot No. 142 in Boyd & Allen's plan of Allentown, with buildings.....$450

Hiram Kerr to H. B. Livon, July 26, 1871: 130 feet on old Butler Turnpike road in borough of Millvale, with buildings.....$500

Ambrose Reif to August Reismann, August 1, 1871: lots No 28 and 29 in plan of lots of Robert Arthurs, in Reese township.....$250

Samuel Hodara to George Harrington, December 29, 1870: lots Nos. 14 and 15 in McCartney & Hodgson's plan, Chartiers township.....$900

James Bryce to Andrew H. Bryce, July 31, 1871: 24x120 feet on Sidney street, Birmingham.....$1,500

F. J. Melaney to Charles Behlgerch, May 22, 1871: lot No. 16 in F. J. Melaney's plan of lots in McClure township.....$250

F. J. Melaney to David Gebiberch, May 22, 1871: lots Nos. 14 and 15 in F. J. Melaney's plan of lots, McClure township.....$450

Wm. Semple to Hugh Orr, February 28, 1871: 30x110 feet on Pitt alley, Third ward, Allegheny, with buildings.....$3,000

Wm. A. Herron to Luke McCabe, July 19, 1871: lot No. 73 in plan of lots of Collins.....$400

BUSINESS AT MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Regular Monthly Statement for July.

The following is a statement of the business transacted at the Mayor's office in this city during the month of July, just closed. As will be seen the report shows a large increase over the receipts of July, 1870, and the showing is altogether remarkable:

NUMBER OF CASES.	
Drunkenness	467
Disorderly conduct	309
Vagrants	35
Informations	61
Total	872
Discharged	88
RECEIPTS.	
Fines and forfeitures	$1,792 22
Jail and Work House receipts	296 00
Night Police	107 25
Dramatic license	90 00
Pawn license	400 00
Total	$2,885 47
Receipts for July, 1870	1,885 55
Increase	$ 999 93

PERILOUS BALL ONING.

The Balloonist Meets with an Accident.

The balloonist of the circus made an ascension last evening about half-past five o'clock. The balloon started from the vicinity of the Suspension Bridge, shooting upward to an altitude of about five hundred feet, when it floated over the city, taking a southward course, until it had progressed as far as Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, when it began to descend rapidly. The balloonist, appearing no larger than a two year old child, could be seen clinging to the ropes, and occasionally performing a feat or two on the trapeze, which undoubtedly, is one of the most perilous acts that has ever been seen.

The balloon, as it passed over the city, attracted the attention of thousands of our citizens, and when it began to descend the people were in a rush for Fourth avenue, where the point at which it was thought the wreonaut would reach *terra firma*. The descent was a rapid one during the passage from Smithfield to Grant street, that many believed the balloon would strike one of the spires of St. Paul's Cathedral. It passed safely over, however, and struck the earth near the church at the intersection of High street with Fifth avenue. The balloonist here met with a slight accident, his face striking against a dry goods box, causing a slight contusion on the left cheek. At once it was reported that the man was fatally injured, and as the crowd in attendance numbered about three or four thousand persons, the report was doubtless pretty well circulated throughout the city.

The general opinion is that this style of balooning requires more daring than is possessed by any sane man, and this opinion therefore led to the conclusion that the man who undertakes a thing so full of danger is not right in his head. We would advise life insurance agents to steer clear of him.

BOARD OF LICENSERS.

Hearings Yesterday of Cases in the Eighteenth List of Applications.

The Board of Licensers met yesterday. Commissioners Scott, Dilworth and Robb, all being present. Following is the result of the Board's action on the Eighteenth List of applications:

GRANTED:

George A. Kelly & Co., First ward, Pittsburgh; Frederick Reineman, Second ward, Pittsburgh; Fetherstone & Co., Fourth ward, Allegheny; Joseph Levi & Co., Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh.

TRANSFERS.

John Pollitt to John Wilson, Birmingham; Wm. Fisher to John Winder, Alleghenyc; P. Devlin to Jacob Schmidt, Nineteenth ward Pittsburgh; Martin Hovel to Jacob Scipkirk, Allegheny; H. Schnellback to Peter Saltzer; Chas. Rieves, Ward, Pittsburgh; Peter Costello to Henrietta Britt, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, Martin Kearney to Ed. Frost, First ward, Pittsburgh; Daniel Turner to Jno. Bronder, Birmingham; Wm. Ruhe to John Rommell, Birmingham.

REFUSED.

Jerry Reagan, First ward, Pittsburgh; Joseph Hoyle, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh; Martin Rish, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh; Mary Ramsey, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh; John M. Rodgers, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh; Michael Shay, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh; Henry Rabe, Ninetcenth ward, Pittsburgh; Edwin J. Rottsted, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh; Leonard Bechtold, First ward, Allegheny; Gotfield Broudmeister, Second ward, Allegheny; Lawrence Spoal, Second ward, Allegheny; Frank Kruspicker, Third ward, Allegheny; Danl. Deitmister, Fifth ward, Allegheny; John Baumer, Birmingham; Jacob Ammon, Mt. Washington; Edward Doran, Temperanceville.

DISMISSED.

The following applications, the parties not being present, were dismissed:

Gotlieb Wirth, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh; John C. Thoma, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh; Anthony McDonald, Sixth ward, Allegheny; Jacob Baner, Temperanceville; Luke Rogers, Ormsby; John F. Kronk, East Birmingham.

REHEARINGS.

Wm. J. M. Fetridge—rehearing refused.

Francis E. Canovan, rehearsd and refused.

The Board adjourned to meet this morning at ten o'clock.

PROBABLE WIFE MURDER.

Work of the Green-Eyed Monster—A Negro Crushes his Wife's Skull with a Boulder—His Race for Life—His Final Capture—His Incarceration in the Allegheny Lock-up—Confession of Everything—Low Condition of the Victim.

In our issue of Monday morning, we mentioned the fact that a colored man named Wm. Alexander had appeared before Mayor Cailow, and stated that he wished to prosecute his wife for adultery, avering that he had in his possession a letter from her paramour, which stated that the writer had always loved her and was her's until death, and which was, throughout, written in the same strain of sentimentalism. The Mayor, it will be remembered, dismissed the case and the aggrieved husband then talked of taking the matter into the church. But it seems that neither the legal or ecclasiastical authorities were to bring the matter to a final settlement, but that the affair was to be terminated in a more tragic manner. Yesterday afternoon, the husband, inspired by the green-eyed monster, jealousy, inflicted injuries upon his wife that will most likely, and perhaps, have a ready, caused her death. The circumstances of the dreadful tragedy from its beginning to its consummation are as follows:

For some time past the parties have not been living together, Alexander being employed as chief cook at the Central Hotel in East Liberty, and his wife, Hulda, living with the family of Captain Marthens, on Rebecca street, Allegheny. For some time back the husband has desired his wife to go to East Liberty and live with him again, but this she has most emphatically refused to do, declaring that he had almost starved her when they did live together. This, however, is not the evening the patient worked in convulsions, and every circumstance is of the most favorable character—so unfavorable, indeed, that it is highly probable that death will ensue before the next issue of the papers.

Alexander is a man of about forty years of age, considerably below the medium height and very black. In appearance he is not villainous, and in conversation he bears rather an air of sense and refinement. He states, however, that he can neither read nor write. He expresses his belief that the Dunlap's are—to use his expression—"at de root of all de devilment." Were taken to the lock-up he is reported to have said, "Ise fixed here now so's she can't go to de picnic with nobody anyhow." It is also reported that he said when he was arrested, that he had tried to kill her and was

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Our reporter had an interview with him last evening in his cell, and found him very ready to converse. He made no attempt to deny anything, nor did he attempt to palliate for his crime, except that his passions were so aroused that he didn't know what he was doing. We have on good and undoubted authority that he has on several occasions threatened to take the life of his wife, but that little account was taken of these threats by any one.

THE VICTIM

is by several years his junior, she being about twenty-five years of age. She is a quadroon and considered fair looking among the colored people. She was married to Alexander about three years since, but has lived with him very little of that time. Mrs. Alexander, some of the parties generally take sides with Mrs. Alexander, although there are many who claim that the husband is more sinned against than sinning. As yet no information has been lodged against the prisoner, but probably a charge will be made this morning.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

Large and Enthusiastic Gathering—The Executive Committee, &c.

The regular weekly meeting of the Young Men's Temperance Society was held last evening at their large and commodious hall, Duquesne Way. The meeting was the largest and most interesting of the season, owing to the fact that present important questions were to be brought before the meeting. During the meeting large delegations arrived from other societies, having adjourned in order to hold a meeting in common. President Carr occupied the chair, with Mr. William H. Knox acting as Secretary. The meeting was opened with prayer by Mr. T. H. Rabe. Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved. After some preliminary business had been transacted, Mr. T. H. Rabe being introduced proceeded to state the special object of the meeting. He said that the friends of temperance had been called together to take action in reference to the proposed pardon of the ex-commissioners, now under sentence to be pursued in the coming municipal elections, the purity of the ballot-box and the prosperity of the association in this connection. He then went on to urge his views at considerable length, making a powerful impression on this large audience.

After an able speech by Rev. D. Young, Miss Matilda Hyndman being present was called upon and pronounced a fervent address on the subject before the meeting which was received by the audience with manifest approval. She said she did not come here to speak but to hear what the voters of Pittsburgh had to say. She had no hard feelings towards anyone, but considered it would be a crime in the sight of God and man to pardon those who had perjured themselves and repeatedly violated their oaths of office. Had Jeff. Davis and Robert E. Lee suffered the just penalty of the law we would not hear so much of horrible butcheries in the South. Let the millionaire suffer as much as the beggar. She believed the men had not the moral power to effect the pardon without information without the aid of their wives, sisters and mothers. [Applause].

Several eloquent remarks were made by gentlemen present, the unanimous desire of all being that in the coming municipal elections that Republicans should be elected, and that decided effort would be made to elevate none to office who were not known temperance men.

At the close of the meeting the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

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Resolved, That the action of the Court in the sentence of the late County Commissioners was just and worthy of the people, and in our opinion they should suffer the full term of the sentence pronounced by the Court.

On motion adjourned.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Anniversary Banquet of Fort Duquesne Lodge.

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After the removal of the cloth, the guests were called to order by the presiding officer, D. D. G. C. Alex. Hutchinson, when toasts and responses were declared in order. Following are the

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Fourth—The action of the Supreme Lodge will undoubtedly promote harmony. Responded to by J. M. Hoehn.

The responses were both able and and eloquent, especially that of Mr. J. H. Williams. We regret that the lateness of the hour at which we write forbids an extended report of speeches, as the remarks of the several gentlemen contain much interesting information concerning the order of K. of P.

In addition to the regular toasts a number of volunteer sentiments were proposed and responded to by happy speakers. The affair was one of the most agreeable that has ever been witnessed here, and places Fort Duquesne Lodge a considerable distance ahead of all the lodges in this community.

AT LAST.

Capture of Turner the Fugitive Forger—He Goes to Ohio, Where he Discovers the Pursuing Officer—He then Retraces his Steps and Turns up in Venango County—He is Aided in his Flight by Two Men—Full Details of his Arrest.

The receipt in this city, of the intelligence that Turner, the escaped Titusville forger had been recaptured caused a good deal of excitement and was the principal theme of the day's conversation.

The particulars of his arrest, trial, conviction and escape from custody, are no doubt fresh in the minds of our readers, full accounts of the same having been published in the GAZETTE, and we will not here recapitulate them. It will be remembered that immediately after the convict's escape, a reward of $500 was offered by Marshal Murdoch for his arrest. This had the desired effect of inducing detectives of skill and energy to start upon his trail, and to it, is due, in full measure, his arrest.

About nine o'clock yesterday morning, Marshal Murdoch received a telegram from Titusville, announcing that Turner had been re-arrested, and was in that place. The dispatch stated that the arrest was effected by two men from Ohio and one from Titusville, but made no mention of the circumstances attending the arrest, or the locality where it occurred.

Later dispatches were received by Marshal Murdoch and the District Attorney from which it appeared that the arrest was made at a place called Diamond, Venango county. Detectives Carmichael and Snyder, of Ohio, and Snyder of Pennsylvania. The full details of the search and capture, so far as we could learn are as follows:

Officer Thomas Gillespie, of the force connected with District Attorney Swoope's office, who started after Turner on the day succeeding his escape, found traces of him where he had escaped from the cars, and followed them a short distance up, but, as is generally believed, in order to see that she did not go with her lover, to the colored picnic at Monitor Grove. The woman was also there at the house of Dunlap, on Cedar avenue, where he repaired, and as soon as he saw her asked her if she had received his dispatch. She replied that she had and that she didn't want to have anything to do with him or his dispatch. Quite

A WAR OF WORDS

ensued, upon this, between the parties, and finally he left her and went to the Mayor's office where he soon poured out his grievances in the ear of His Honor. Mayor Cailow sent two of his officers after the woman, not to arrest her simply to request her to come to the office, which they did and about half past two o'clock she put in an appearance. A good deal of time was occupied here, the Mayor, doing all in his power to induce the parties to come to peaceable terms, but nothing was effected, the woman declaring that she would not live with him. She left the office and at the door he told her that she had spanked the clothes and breastpin he had given her. She declared she could not give him her clothes there, but took off the breast pin and handed it to him, and she declared he would have the clothes, and to this she made no reply. She then went with Mrs. Dunlap down Rebecca street, Capt. Carmichael and Officer Gillespie under following at some distance behind them until near the house, when he stopped and

SNEAKED INTO AN ALLEY.

He was taken here by surprise at the time, and hence there is no doubt but that his actions afterward were wilful and premeditated. After awhile the two women came out of the house chatting and laughing. The cool-headed assassin watched until they had just crossed the alley in which he was lurking, and then stepped up behind them saying, "well, are you going to give me them clothes" and without giving time for answer, and before his intentions could be divined, he

STRUCK A BLOW

which he held in his hand, a terrible blow just behind the left ear, and, as sae was falling, hit her again behind the right ear. She dropped on the pavement, and the determined murdered dealt her another fearful blow on the back of the head which felled her to the ground, kneeling over her, and commanded Mrs. Dunlap screamed loudly for assistance, and Alexander, after a moment's hesitation, ran away as rapidly as possible, pursued by a number of men who had been brought to the scene by the screams of the other woman. He ran up Rebecca street to Grant avenue, up Grant avenue to Ridge street, and along Ridge until he was caught by two young men whose names we did not learn. They knocked him over to the police and he was taken to the lock-up.

The injured woman was picked up and carried into the house, and Drs. Herron and Cooper being sent for, did all in their power to restore her to consciousness, and at eleven o'clock last night she was still insensible.

EXTENT OF HER INJURIES.

The wounds inflicted are very extensive and present a frightful appearance. One on the left side, particularly, is a terrible gash of several inches in length. The skull is fractured, but to what extent is not yet known. The doctors say, however, that there has been a concussion of the brain sustained, sufficient to cause death, were there not a fracture of the skull whatever. During a part of the evening the patient worked in convulsions, and every symptom is of the most unfavorable character—so unfavorable, indeed, that it is highly probable that death will ensue before the next issue of the papers.

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ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

Regular Monthly Meeting of the Board of Control Last Evening—Routine Business—Parliamentary Difficulties—Statement of Board's Financial Condition.

The Allegheny Board of School Controllers held their regular monthly meeting in the Common Council Chamber last night. The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock by Rev. James King, President, and an opening prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Nesbitt. The Secretary, Mr. C. W. Benny, then called the roll, when it was found that exactly a quorum of the members was present. The Secretary also read the minutes of the previous meeting which were approved.

Reports of Visiting Committee were then called for; but as the schools were not running last month, there was no report.

A report from the Sixth ward Board, to the effect that teachers had been elected, was read and confirmed.

Reports of Standing Committees being in order, Mr. King read the report of the Committee of

SCHOOL INSPECTION.

The Committee reported that they had made a thorough an inspecti n of the schools as possible. They recommended that a Committee of three be elected yearly by the Board to make a full inspection of the schools, in the month of February, and receive a recommendation of three dollars per day for each day of actual service. They recommended the adoption of writing teachers in all the wards, and also the equalization of the teachers' salaries in all grades of the same. They reported the near completion of the handsome new school edifices in the Fourth and Sixth wards, and the recent inspection of the Fifth ward school house destroyed by fire.

The report was, on motion, accepted and ordered to be printed. Amendments corresponding to the suggestions of the Committee were introduced and laid on the table for one week. They were then referred to a committee of which Mr. Gillespie acted as chairman, to report on the same.

On motion, referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries.

A PARLIAMENTARY MUDDLE.

From this point the proceedings of the Board became sadly "mixed." There seemed to be a vast difference of opinion as to parliamentary points, and in fact little attention was paid to strict rules of parliamentary proceedings.

Mr. Patterson, from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, reported a recommendation in the shape of an informal report from the Committee, that the word "June," in the section which requires the Committee to report in the month of August, be substituted for the word "August;" also they reported no change in salaries. Report accepted.

Mr. Kennedy, from the same Committee, offered an amendment to the report as follows: That the salaries of the teachers in the different schools be equalized, and that the salaries of teachers of not more than one year's experience be fixed at $400; of from one to three years' experience, $450; above three years, $500.

Mr. Sloan spoke to this point quite effectively.

Mr. Sprague thought it strange that the expenses of the city schools should be increased instead of diminished. He would like to see all the salaries decreased.

Mr. Pitcairn—I have been waiting for some action in the matter. I am opposed to the lady teachers in the primary department that we would gladly have given $10 a month more to instead of diminished. He would like to see all the salaries decreased.

Mr. Pitcairn—I have been waiting for some action in the matter. I am opposed to the lady teachers in the primary department that we would gladly have given $10 a month more to the lady teachers in that department, but we could not retain them there.

The amendment of Mr. Sloan was withdrawn, until a motion was introduced to adopt the report.

A motion for adoption was made when the amendment was again offered.

Dr. Nesbitt—The difficulty with us is to know whether these are the proper rates of salaries. I am in favor of the adoption of the amendment. I move that the report with the amendment be referred back to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries.

The motion was seconded.

The question arising as to whether or not the report was before the house, Mr. Sloan, a leading member of the Board, said that at this meeting, the chair ruled that it was not required by the law.

Mr. Cleary thought it was useless to refer this to the Committee as it would probably give no other report.

Mr. Dennison—Dr. Nesbitt's motion is a good one. It has been thirty days to consider this matter as it is now before us.

Mr. Smith moved that the matter be laid over one month. Carried.

Committee on Teachers and Salaries instructed to change their report to comply with this action.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES OF MINOR BUSINESS.

Mr. Smith reported the election of trustees in the Third ward. Election confirmed.

Bill of John Ogden for printing envelopes presented, received that a warrant be drawn for its payment.

The Chair appointed a committee of one from each ward on music, as follows:

A communication from the Messenger was read, asking for an increase of salary. On motion, the salary was increased $35 per annum.

A motion was made to reconsider, which was after a protracted discussion, by motion laid on the table for one month.

Mr. Jones—It takes sometimes four days for letters to reach us in the rural districts, the Ninth ward. Let us pay our messenger right.

The Secretary then read the statement of the Allegheny Trust Company.

Balance at last report	$22,556 14
Amount now on hand	37,647 14
Interest for last month	96 99

On motion, adjourned.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities Yesterday.

There were twenty-two common cases disposed of by Mayor Bruch at the early court.

Alderman Taylor took the information of Patrick McGunnigle against Lewis Bateman, charging him with misdemeanor under the livery stable act, and issued a warrant for the arrest of Bateman.

Kate Elliot came before Alderman Taylor, charging Isaac Harris with striking her on the head and her, knocking her down. The parties are residents of that classic suburb known as Hogstown, and warrants were issued for both.

O. Heidecker made information before Squire Ammon, of East Birmingham, charging John Heidecker with aggravated assault and battery. Warrants issued. The same prosecutor charges Albert Baker with assault and battery. A warrant was issued.

James Kenney, for abusing his wife, was sent by Mayor Bruch for twenty days to the Work House.

Nicholas Feet was arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct and taken before Deputy Mayor Ward Pittsburg. He paid his fine at once and was discharged.

A complaint was made before Justice Kreiss by Deputy Marshal Wilkins for selling liquor Sunday and without license. She gave bail for her appearance to answer at court.

Constable Healy of car No. 15, Birmingham Passenger Railway, was charged before Squire Krehan, by Mr. Louis Schmidt, with assault and battery. Mr. Schmidt alleges that the conductor put him off the car. Held for a hearing.

Before Alderman Hallie Elizabeth Magiun charges Elizabeth Hamilton with assault and battery and disorderly conduct. Warrant issued.

Alice Carney makes a charge against her daughter, Annie Potter, for assault and battery. Justice Krehan issued a warrant.

Patrick Barry charged Bernard Smith with disorderly conduct before Deputy Nichols, Smith was fined five dollars and costs, which he paid and was discharged.

Mary Armstead preferred a charge of disorderly conduct against Thomas Rodgers, Chas. Graham and Barney Sullivan. Deputy Mayor Nichols issued warrants for the parties.

Jordan Reynolds and Matthew Boyce were arrested for disorderly conduct and fighting on the public streets. Squire Krehan jailed them.

Alderman Thomas committed Henry Daily to jail, for a hearing on a charge of surety of the peace, preferred by Susannah Faith.

Patrick Price, made an information for assault and battery before Alderman Thomas against N. Young, alleging that the latter struck him on the shoulder with his fist. Warrant issued.

Peter Auid charged John T. Jordon with surety of the peace, before Squire Krehan, of Birmingham. A warrant was issued.

Before Alderman Balfee, Christ. Kober sued John Scheiterly for false pretences, through which he obtained board to the amount of $14. Warrant issued.

A hearing was had at the office of Alderman Bolster, in the case of August Jacckel, charged on oath of Mary Lieb, with rape, mentioned by us a few days ago. Jacckel was held to bail for a trial, in the sum of $1,500.

Synopsis of Wind and Weather as Predicted from 14th July till 1st of August.

Date.	WINDS As predicted.	WINDS As we had it.	WEATHER As we had it.
July 14	N. W.	N. Westerly.	Dry
15	N. W.	N. Westerly.	Dry
16	N. W.	W. and N.	Dry
17	N. W.	N. W.	Dry
18	N. W.	N. W. and var.	Dry
19	N. W.	Vrble N. Westy	Dry
20	N. W.	N. W. and N.	Dry
21	N. W.	W. and N. W.	Dry
22	N. W.	N. W.	Dry
23	N. W.	N. W. and N. W.	Dry
24	N. W.	Vrble light airs	Dry
25	N. W.	Vrble light airs	Dry
26	N. W.	N. Westerly.	Dry
27	N. W.	N. W.	Dry
28	W. S. W.	S. W.	Rain
29	W. S. W.	S. W.	Rain
30	W. S. W.	Vrble clouds W	Rain
31	W. S. W.	Vrble Westerly	Rain

Our prediction was in the first place, "That we would have prevailing Westerly winds during the latter part of the month of July," and, finally, "That dry weather, and N. Westerly winds might be anticipated from the 14th or 15th of July, till June 1st."

Had there been one day during that period that the wind had been from any other quarter and the weather anything but dry, our prediction would have been a failure. But every day without exception we have had the wind from the Westward, the last having no rain except during a thunder storm.

We might quote from the N. Y. weekly *Tribune* of July 26th, in which Prof. Abbe says, that all their predictions, are in relation to storms of a general nature, and not to local disturbances, such as thunder storms, &c. Carried.

If, therefore, under the patronage of the United States Government, furnished with every modern appliance for the facility of investigating storms and their approach within twenty-four hours, they do not predict rains produced by thunder storms, (and they certainly do it is in accordance with what we stated in a previous communication—"thunder-storms being produced by condensation of moisture in the atmosphere," are entirely different from regular rains, or such as are produced by south or southwest winds.

We are positive in our assertions, as we have not confined our observations to any particular locality, but have carefully noted the reports of all stations reported in both hemispheres so far back as 1780, being in possession of the various astonomical ephemeris as far back as that date.

As we stated previously, we have merely commenced these predictions, as being the first attempt ever made, and we may therefore, reasonably be excused, in case we lose one more particularly some of the minor, or local ones, as the case may be.

The predictions for the month of August are already given. We would just state however, that in place of the wind being from the west as in the month of July, that there will be nothing but easterly winds during the entire month of August, unless they be light land airs, or during thunder.

As August and September are the two months in the West Indies, it would be well to notice in any storms reported, the direction of the wind, and whether the storms proceed from the points indicated, or may maintain they can proceed from no other.

As in our first communication we took notice of a number of "Signs" then visible, some may feel curious to know what has become of them, and whether at present any are discernible. We would just say that, at present, 24th, 25th, the same spots were visible. We took notice of there being about twelve spots on the eastern side of the sun's disc, some seven or eight in the centre, and one towards the sun's western limb. On Friday, 28th July, there were only two visible, one on the eastern, the other on the western side; and on Sabbath, 30th July, there were some fifteen visible, three near the eastern edge, and west of that a cluster of eight or nine, then three in the centre and one on the western edge.

We will give a synopsis of the wind and weather for August at the end of the month.

SMITH, Centre avenue.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting Last Night.

The Council of Birmingham held a regular meeting last evening.

In the absence of Burgess Salisbury, Mr. Duncan was called to preside.

Messrs. Atterbury, Doyle, Schneider, Duncan, Ziefel, Kerr, Cunvar and Schwarm were present.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Mr. Doyle of the market committee reported progress with regard to the new market house, and also that the contract for the new up butcher stalls on the eastern end of the square.

Mr. Kerr stated the butchers had instructed Mr. Moreland to bring suit against the borough, when he, Mr. Kerr, told them that they could have the new stalls free of cost until the new building is ready. This the butchers agreed to and all is working harmoniously now. Report accepted.

The butchers' contracts with the borough are good yet for three and a half years, which gives them an advantage over the borough.

Mr. Duncan, from the Street Committee, reported progress in repairing streets and resetting curbs. The Street Commissioner's report showed that the present expenses for the last month were $407.88. Accepted.

Mr. Atterbury moved that the matter of the cartoonists on Sixteenth street be referred to the Street Committee, with power to act. Carried.

Mr. Atterbury, of the Market House Building Committee, reported progress. Accepted. The new building to cost $6,500. The contractor went on to urge his views at considerable length, making a powerful impression on this large audience.

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